

Also, a bill (H. R. 4577) to increase the pension of John D. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4578) for the relief of Fanny Pemberton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4579) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John W. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JETT: A bill (H. R. 4580) granting a pension to Amos Gustin, invalid son of Hugh A. Gustin, late corporal of Company G, One hundred and thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4581) to increase the pension of John Purkay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4582) granting a pension to Emma T. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4583) for the relief of David Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4584) to increase the pension of Charles Lapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4585) for the relief of William B. Craig—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4586) for the relief of Andrew H. Jordan, alias Andrew Hannon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4587) granting a pension to Peter Francisco—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4588) granting a pension to Peter M. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4589) to grant a pension to William H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4590) granting a pension to William Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4591) for relief of Louisa M. Keppler—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4592) for relief of Isaac N. Enloe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4593) for the relief of Sergt. James W. Kingon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4594) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Helton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4595) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John R. Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4596) for the relief of Henry J. Fleming—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4597) removing the charge of desertion from the record of William Moore, Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RANDELL: A bill (H. R. 4598) for the relief of the heirs of John T. Mason—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMSON: Petition of the estate of Timothy Markham, of Muscogee County, Ga., asking reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of the heirs of James F. Broyles, deceased, late of Greene County, Tenn., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EMERSON: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase in the Medical Department in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROUT: Petition of Branch 432, National Association of Letter Carriers, Montpelier, Vt., favoring the passage of the bill to equalize the salary of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of W. R. Mumford Company and others, of Chicago, Ill., favoring amendments to the interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of old soldiers of Woodson County, Kans., in favor of a service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petition of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Board of Trade, urging legislation in aid of American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): Petition of Oliver Haws, of Loudoun County, Va., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of Harriet Graun's to accompany House bill granting her a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the enactment into a law of an act providing for the punishment as a misdemeanor of

all defacement and misuse of our national flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Petition of Frank Boyette and others, asking for dental surgeons in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the brewing industry of the United States, asking for a reduction of the tax upon fermented liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Petitions, etc., against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts as a Representative from Utah were laid on the Clerk's desk and severally referred to the Special Committee on the B. H. Roberts Case, as follows:

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Petition of David Lloyd and others, of Brownville, Me.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of Nebraska Christian Missionary Society, Hastings, Nebr.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Belfast, Me.; A. B. Green, and others.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Petitions of citizens of Raymore, Mo.

By Mr. GARDNER: Petitions of citizens of Marys Landing, Point Pleasant, Burlington, Manahawkin, and citizens of Burlington County, N. J.

By Mr. GILBERT: Petition of citizens of Harrodsburg, Ky.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of J. W. Baer and others, of Boston, Mass.; citizens of Detroit, Mich.; Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fort Sill, Okla.; W. E. Brooks, Theo. W. Curtis, and others.

By Mr. HEDGE: Petition of the Presbyterian Church of Mediapolis, Iowa.

By Mr. JACK: Petitions of citizens of Summersville, New Florence, Corsica, Apollo, Marion Center, Bellevernon, Westmoreland, Brush Valley, Reynoldsville, Presbyterian Church of Saltsburg, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Apollo, and citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Resolutions of the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of Charles H. Hartwell and others, of the Fifth Congressional district of Massachusetts.

By Mr. LENTZ: Petition of Alfred L. Eily and others, of the State of Ohio.

By Mr. MESICK: Petition of S. C. Robinson and others, of Clare, Mich.

By Mr. MILLER: Petitions of citizens of Waverly, Strong City, Osage City, Burlington, Americus, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Douglas, and citizens of the counties of Osage and Wabaunsee, Kans.

By Mr. O'GRADY: Petition of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City and J. B. Murray, of New York.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of H. E. Withington and Young People's Society of Epworth League of Fremont, Ind.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Petition of Hanson Powers and others, of Willard, N. C.

By Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS: Petition of W. H. Hart and others, of Benton, Ill.

By Mr. ZENOR: Petition of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canton, Women's Missionary Society of Fredericksburg, and the Teachers' Association of Washington County, Ind.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 18, 1899.

Prayer by Rev. JOHN F. HURST, D. D., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last; when, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

LEASING OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1879, a report relative to the leasing by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, for a period not exceeding five years, of such unoccupied and unproductive property of the United States under his control for the leasing of which there is no authority under existing law; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in further compliance with a resolution of January 27, 1898, together with a communication from Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers,

the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds of the city of Washington, together with a list of lots in the District of Columbia sold by the United States, covering the squares numbering from 247 to 760, inclusive; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REVISION OF CRIMINAL LAWS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting a letter from the Commission to Revise and Codify the Criminal Laws of the United States, together with a report made by the commission under the act approved March 3, 1899; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the report of the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission, on "crimes, misdemeanors, and penalties" in the United States, etc.; which was read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the communication, with the accompanying papers, will be ordered to be printed, and the Chair judges that the communication should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. It will be so ordered, if there be no objection.

Mr. CHANDLER. Should not the papers go to the Committee on Printing before the order is made to print them?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is the rule, but it is a rule which can be laid aside by unanimous consent. The Chair put it in that form—if there was no objection.

Mr. CHANDLER. Will the Chair have stated again the substance of the communication?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will again read the communication.

The communication was again read.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no objection to the printing of the communication, but there may be very lengthy documents accompanying it which should not be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are a large number of papers.

Mr. CHANDLER. I move that the communication and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no necessity for such a motion. If the Senator objects to the printing, they will go to the Committee on Printing under the rules. That order will be made.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair presents resolutions adopted at a public meeting in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that they be read.

Mr. HALE rose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions are very short.

Mr. HALE. How do the resolutions come before the Senate? Are they in the form of a memorial?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. They are directed to the President pro tempore of the Senate as a memorial to the Senate.

Mr. HALE. It is in the nature of a memorial?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes.

Mr. CHANDLER. It is in the nature of a petition, I understand. As it is brief, I ask that it be read to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Secretary will read the resolutions.

The resolutions were read, and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, as follows:

To the President of the United States Senate:

At a public meeting of the citizens of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, held on July 4, 1899, to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the declaration of American independence, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas under and by virtue of the joint resolution of annexation the Hawaiian Islands have been annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are now subject to the sovereign dominion thereof; and

Whereas the said resolution further provides that the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not inconsistent therewith nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine; and

Whereas by the failure of the last Congress of the United States to enact necessary legislation at its late session much uncertainty exists as to the present status of the Hawaiian Islands in their relation to the Government, Constitution, and laws of the United States; and

Whereas this is deemed a fitting occasion for a public expression of opinion on the matter: Now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That this assemblage earnestly and respectfully asks of President McKinley and his advisers and the Congress of the United States to take such action as will cause the speedy extension of American Territorial laws to Hawaii.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Signed on behalf of citizens as above.

GEORGE W. SMITH,
Chairman of Public Meeting.
B. HAYWOOD WRIGHT,
Secretary.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, November 23, A. D. 1899.

Mr. FORAKER presented resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of Holland-American citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, favoring the extension to the Government of Great Britain and to those of the South African Republics of our good offices in the interests of peace; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. McMILLAN presented sundry petitions of citizens of Michigan, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOAR presented the memorial of Henry S. Mackintosh and 207 other citizens of Massachusetts, remonstrating against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands, in any event, and over any other foreign territory without the free consent of the people thereof; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUARLES presented the petitions of Rev. James Churm and 56 other citizens of Waupun, of N. Matteson and sundry other citizens of Clintonville, M. C. Miner and 13 other citizens of Evansville, Mrs. Ellen S. Gray and 26 other citizens, of B. F. Hanks and 88 other inmates of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, of Waupaca; J. T. Kidder and 41 other citizens of Ripon, L. E. Osgood and 112 other citizens of Sturgeon Bay, J. K. Kilbourne and 24 other citizens of Pewaukee, and of the Wells Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Racine, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of Rev. Thomas H. Drake and 49 other citizens of Oakland City, Ind., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the Pacific Slope, remonstrating against the proposed reduction of duty upon prunes, nuts, preserved fruits, olive oil, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Corning, Lodi, Oakland, Lone City, Merino, Armada, Elsinore, and Willard, all in the State of California, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Ana, Cal., remonstrating against the ratification of the so-called Jamaica treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, remonstrating against the ratification of the reciprocity treaties between the United States and France and Jamaica; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HANNA presented the petitions of Mathias Denton and sundry other citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a per diem pension law; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON. I desire to present a number of petitions. I do not ask to have them published in the RECORD, except the heading of the first petition, taking not over a quarter of a column of printed matter. As it is reported to me, there are several hundred thousand signatures to the petitions I present, and they come from different parts of the United States. I was asked to introduce the petitions and have them referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, although the petitions are in form addressed to the President of the United States. I called the attention of my correspondent to this fact, and he said that others would be presented to the President, and he asked to have all these presented to the Senate and referred.

Mr. HALE. What are the petitions about? The Senator has not stated the purport of the petitions.

Mr. MASON. They are petitions expressing sympathy with the continued life of the South African Republic. I will not stop the Senate to have them read, but I ask that a copy of the first heading be printed in the RECORD, and that it and all the rest be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations for information.

There being no objection, the petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the matter indicated was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the President of the United States.

SIR: The undersigned, without regard to party, respectfully represent that Great Britain is trying to force upon our sister Republic—the South African Republic—the granting of naturalization and the right to vote to Uitlanders—that is, to foreigners—without the latter forswearing their original allegiance.

We protest against the United States, because of any sentimental or real "Anglo-American alliance," or for any reason, being placed in the position of endorsing the aforesaid action of Great Britain or of giving even moral support to any course of action that is wrong.

Such aid and support in this instance would amount to national suicide.

England has no right to interfere with the internal autonomy of the South African Republic.

Our great country must not forget Washington's advice to "observe good faith and justice toward all nations" (which includes the poor little South African Republic), and, further, that "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be awake."

We fear that the violation of Democratic-Republican principles involved in aiding and countenancing England's oppression of the Boers will some time react to the injury of our own country.

And we are unwilling that our great country should, for any advantage however great, condescend to do wrong.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. HALE presented the petition of G. M. Parker and sundry other citizens of Gorham, Me., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition signed by Hon. George B. Myers, the county officials, and other citizens of Bollinger County, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation giving to various Missouri militia organizations a pensionable status; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. THURSTON presented petitions of 38 citizens of Leigh, 25 citizens of North Bend, 19 citizens of Atkinson, 23 citizens of Indianola, 11 citizens of Lincoln, 66 citizens of Sutton, 15 citizens of Norfolk, 17 citizens of Hartwell, and of 95 citizens of Omaha, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GEAR presented a petition of 75 citizens of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WOLCOTT presented sundry petitions of citizens of Colorado, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of Rev. H. W. Conley and 5 other citizens of Bristol and Walpole, in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENLISTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to enlistment in the Navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to accompany the bill S. 1631, and ordered to be printed.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. HALE presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the adoption of certain amendments to the act of January 25, 1895, authorizing certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps to administer oaths; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to accompany the bill S. 1632, and ordered to be printed.

CONSOLIDATION OF BUREAUS IN NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HALE presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the consolidation of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering and Equipment, and to provide for the distribution of the duties thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to accompany the bill S. 1630, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 762) granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 718) to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law with certain restrictions, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MCBRIDE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 386) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands," reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

EXAMINATION OF MONTHLY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. HAWLEY. I report back favorably, from the Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 4153) to extend the time for examination of monthly accounts by bureaus and offices of the War Department. It is a bill of considerable importance, and I am instructed to ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. HALE. It is a House bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is a House bill that has just come over. It is recommended by the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster-

General, the Commissary-General, the Inspector-General, the Paymaster-General, the Surgeon-General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, and the Chief Signal Officer. The law requires that accounts of disbursing officers shall be examined within twenty days and sent over to the Auditor. You can imagine that with the enormous quantity of reports of disbursing officers it is impossible to get hold of those from Manila, Puerto Rico, and so on, and dispose of them within twenty days and give them the examination that is required before they are sent to the Auditor. The present law has been extended two or three times. This bill gives another extension. The present extension expires on the 4th of January next, and the War Department is very anxious to have a new extension. I ask that the bill be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the time for examination of monthly accounts by the bureaus and offices of the War Department after the date of actual receipt and before transmitting the same to the Auditor for the War Department, as limited by section 12 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved July 31, 1894, is hereby extended from twenty days to sixty days for the period of one year from the date of the passage of this act.

Mr. HAWLEY. I will just read a word or two showing the necessity for the passage of the bill:

If we do not pass this bill the paymasters, the quartermasters, the commissaries, and all their bureaus will be held up until the accounts for the current month are passed. The Auditor for the War Department has notified the War Department that he will insist on a strict compliance with the twenty-day law. So unless we pass this bill it will be impossible for the paymaster to pay a regiment; it will be impossible for the commissary to furnish food; it will be impossible for the paymaster to furnish a tent or supplies of any kind until his accounts for that current month are passed.

It is a mere matter of form, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I introduce by request a bill authorizing the Delaware Indians in the Cherokee Nation to bring suit in the Court of Claims. I have not examined the bill enough to say whether I approve of it or not, and I wish it to be noted that I introduce it by request.

The bill (S. 1742) to authorize the Delaware Indians in the Cherokee Nation to bring suit in the Court of Claims against the United States, and the Mississippi Choctaws to sue the Choctaw Nation, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I introduce by request, without committing myself to its provisions, another bill.

The bill (S. 1743) to establish a division in the Treasury Department for the regulation of insurance among the several States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1744) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1745) granting a pension to Patrick Moran; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 1746) to provide for the inspection of the boilers of the *Alvena* and *Ailsa*; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. STEWART. This is to take the place of a bill formerly introduced by me. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 1747) to change the name of the "Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown," and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TURNER introduced a bill (S. 1748) to pay Carlos W. Shane for services rendered in the winter of 1847 and 1848 in the first Cayuse war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1749) for the payment to Joshua T. Roberts of balance due for surveying public lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1750) to correct the military record of George Haskin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1751) for the relief of Thomas Waterworth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally

read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1752) for the relief of James J. Wheeler;
A bill (S. 1753) granting a pension to Lieut. Col. Ogden Street;
A bill (S. 1754) granting a pension to Burton Packard;
A bill (S. 1755) granting a pension to John M. Core;
A bill (S. 1756) granting an increase of pension to Amos P. Curry;

A bill (S. 1757) to increase the pension of Samuel Hamilton; and

A bill (S. 1758) to increase the pension of Farnham J. Eastman.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 1759) for the relief of William A. Richards, late surveyor-general of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 1760) for the relief of William H. Caine; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1761) granting a pension to Girard Welch; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1762) for the extension of Seventeenth street to the Walbridge subdivision of Ingleside; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1763) to amend the charter of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1764) granting a pension to Julia Rowland Mizner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1765) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Gridley; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 1766) to restore the annuities of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians and of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians, otherwise known as the Santee Sioux Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1767) authorizing the cession of certain Sioux Indian land; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1768) pertaining to and regulating certain additional fees to be allowed to registers and receivers of United States land offices; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1769) granting an increase of pension to Henry Frank; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1770) to provide for the acquisition, purchase, construction, and condemnation by the United States of America of railroads lying in the Territories of the United States, the respective States, and the District of Columbia engaged in interstate commerce in carrying the mails, and to provide for the operation of said roads by the United States, and amending the act of Congress of February 4, 1887, entitled "An act to regulate interstate commerce," and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I wish to say in this connection that the bill has been prepared with considerable care, and that I was assisted in its preparation by David Lewis, a lawyer of Cumberland, Md., who is a very able investigator and writer upon this and kindred subjects. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and I hope very much that the committee will take the matter up. I wish to secure a report, either favorable or adverse, upon it during the present session of Congress.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PETTIGREW subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent to have printed the paper which I send to the desk, to accompany a bill which I introduced this morning for the Government ownership of the railroads of the United States. The document which I wish to have printed is a speech delivered by Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, before the national convention of railroad commissioners at Denver last summer. I ask unanimous consent for the printing of the document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota asks unanimous consent for the printing of a document which he has sent to the desk and explained. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. QUARLES introduced a bill (S. 1771) granting a pension to Ellie Kee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 1772) for the payment of the claim of M. M. Defrees for the construction of a sewer adjacent to the lands of the United States known as the "Arsenal

grounds," in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1773) for the relief of the Marion Trust Company, administrator of the estate of Samuel Milliken, deceased, of Indianapolis, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BAKER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1774) to increase the pension of R. J. Petty;

A bill (S. 1775) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Arnett;

A bill (S. 1776) granting a pension to John Carr;

A bill (S. 1777) granting an increase of pension to Diana Clark;

A bill (S. 1778) granting a pension to Lydia M. Cutshall, and

A bill (S. 1779) granting a pension to Mary Jackson.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 1780) for the relief of William H. Wilson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 1781) granting a pension to Julia MacV. Henry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1782) to issue warrants to acting assistant surgeons of the United States Army who served as medical officers either in the late civil war or the Spanish-American war or the Philippine rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a bill (S. 1783) to provide for the construction of an interoceanic canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

Mr. SHOUP introduced a bill (S. 1784) to provide a code of civil procedure for the district of Alaska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1785) granting an increase of pension to Wallace Foster;

A bill (S. 1786) granting an increase of pension to Fielding Marsh;

A bill (S. 1787) granting an increase of pension to Maj. Joseph P. Pope; and

A bill (S. 1788) granting a pension to Margaret Porter.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1789) for the relief of William F. Denmure; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1790) granting additional homestead certificates to the Missouri Home Guards; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1791) for the relief of Montgomery Patton; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. In connection with the bill, I present the petition of Montgomery Patton, of West Plains, Mo., together with the affidavits of Col. Robert Lindsay, Robert L. Lindsay, David Gunton, John W. Speck, and Joseph Huff. I move that the bill and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THURSTON introduced a bill (S. 1792) granting a pension to Martha C. M. Fisher; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1793) granting a pension to Elizabeth McGaw; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1794) for the relief of Fred Weddle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1795) for the relief of Flora A. Darling; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1796) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca P. Quint; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 1797) to found a branch soldiers' home in California for the relief and support of invalid and discharged soldiers of the Army of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1798) referring to the Court of Claims certain claims arising in California in the years 1846 to 1848; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1799) granting the use of the Lake Tahoe Reserve to the University of California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1800) providing for the retirement of John Briercliff Brown, light-house keeper at Point Bonito, and providing for the payment to him of \$40 per month; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 1801) providing for submitting the claims of the loyal Creeks, being the soldiers who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees, and freedmen of said Creek tribes of Indians, to the United States Senate for arbitration, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That bill has been before the Committee on Indian Affairs formerly, and I suppose the Senator from Arkansas desires to have it referred there now.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1802) granting a pension to Lucy Pratt Estabrook; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANNA introduced a bill (S. 1803) granting an increase of pension to Richard L. Titsworth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1804) granting an increase of pension to Rida B. Haskell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1805) to correct the military record of Levi G. Fessenden; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 1806) for the classification of clerks in the first and second class post-offices; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1807) fixing the salary of the postmaster at Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1808) for the relief of Thomas Sherman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1809) for the relief of Charles Joseph Francis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1810) granting a pension to Julia Watkins Brass;
A bill (S. 1811) granting a pension to Maria Wilder Ragan;
A bill (S. 1812) granting a pension to Georgia R. Demarest;
A bill (S. 1813) granting a pension to Louisa M. Keppler;
A bill (S. 1814) granting a pension to Isaac N. Strickler;
A bill (S. 1815) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel J. Essen;

A bill (S. 1816) granting an increase of pension to John Rahler;
A bill (S. 1817) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Houghton;

A bill (S. 1818) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Wade;
A bill (S. 1819) granting a pension to Anna Schuman;
A bill (S. 1820) granting a pension to F. M. Wallis;
A bill (S. 1821) granting a pension to James Anderson;
A bill (S. 1822) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Shup;

A bill (S. 1823) granting a pension to Johann G. Fleckles;
A bill (S. 1824) granting an increase of pension to William Rolley;

A bill (S. 1825) granting a pension to John K. Ely;
A bill (S. 1826) granting a pension to Caroline Frances Spiegel;
A bill (S. 1827) granting a pension to Lizzie Blackmore;
A bill (S. 1828) granting a pension to Emma T. Martin;
A bill (S. 1829) granting a pension to Frank J. Melton;
A bill (S. 1830) granting a pension to Charles L. Randall;
A bill (S. 1831) granting a pension to Henry H. Lewis;
A bill (S. 1832) granting a pension to Morris B. Evans;
A bill (S. 1833) granting a pension to Mary B. Christopher;
A bill (S. 1834) granting a pension to Joshua Ricketts;
A bill (S. 1835) granting an increase of pension to Emma Ochs (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1836) granting a pension to Michael McGrail.

Mr. MASON introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1837) for the relief of John E. Thompson;
A bill (S. 1838) to correct the military record of John S. Dodge, alias Charles E. Leslie;
A bill (S. 1839) to correct the military record of Thomas Wayne;
A bill (S. 1840) to grant an honorable discharge to Richard P. Gardner;

A bill (S. 1841) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Adolph Dincklage;

A bill (S. 1842) for the relief of Joseph Bowman; and

A bill (S. 1843) for the relief of Lorenzo F. Brown.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 1844) granting a pension to Hattie M. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1845) for the relief of Frank J. Burrows; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1846) revising and amending the statutes relating to patents; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1847) making Chester, Pa., a sub-port of entry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1848) granting a pension to Mary Idle;
A bill (S. 1849) granting a pension to Sarah Stoner;
A bill (S. 1850) granting an increase of pension to James C. Delaney;

A bill (S. 1851) granting an increase of pension to L. H. Peck (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1852) granting a pension to Robert M. McCormick.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1853) to correct the military record of Hays Gaskill;
A bill (S. 1854) to correct the military record of Christopher McDonald;

A bill (S. 1855) for the relief of Robert McClermont (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1856) to correct the military record of Jesse H. Wagner.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 1857) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Hall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1858) granting a pension to Edgar Travis;
A bill (S. 1859) granting an increase of pension to I. H. Duval;
A bill (S. 1860) granting a pension to E. G. Welch;
A bill (S. 1861) granting a pension to N. A. Mann;
A bill (S. 1862) granting a pension to Charles H. Dollman; and
A bill (S. 1863) granting a pension to Annie E. Eads.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 1864) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Wilson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1865) for the relief of Lewis B. Brasher; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 41) for the relief of August Bolten, of New York City, and Gustave Richelieu, of Boston, Mass., American seamen; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 42) authorizing the purchase of a bust of Justin S. Morrill and of Daniel W. Voorhees for the building of the Library of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MASON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 43) granting a life-saving medal of the first class to Lieut. Fidelio S. Carter, of the United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THANKS OF CONGRESS TO COMMODORE SCHLEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask to have read at length and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The joint resolution (S. R. 44) tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Winfield S. Schley, United States Navy, and to the officers and men of the squadron under his command, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Winfield S. Schley, of the United States naval force operating against the Spanish forces in Cuban waters, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898.

SEC. 2. That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby extended, through Commodore Schley, to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

SEC. 3. That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Commodore Schley, and, through him, to the officers and men under his command.

Mr. HALE. The joint resolution should be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution has been twice read; and if there be no objection, it will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offered a similar resolution at the last session, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and, I think, has never been reported back. I supposed, of course, at this new session of Congress the resolution would have to be again introduced in order to receive the consideration of that committee, and I reintroduce it for that purpose.

POLICY REGARDING THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. BACON. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask may be read in full and then lie upon the table subject to call hereafter.

The joint resolution (S. R. 45) declaring the purpose of the United States with reference to the Philippine Islands was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. First. That the Government and people of the United States have not waged the recent war with Spain for conquest and for the acquisition of foreign territory, but solely for the purposes set forth in the resolution of Congress making the declaration of war, the acquisition of such small tracts of land or harbors as may be necessary for governmental purposes being not deemed inconsistent with the same.

Second. That in demanding and in receiving the cession of the Philippine Islands it is not the purpose of the Government of the United States to secure and maintain permanent dominion over the same as a part of the territory of the United States or to permanently incorporate the inhabitants thereof as citizens of the United States or to hold said inhabitants as vassals or subjects of this Government; and the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands.

Third. That the United States having accepted the cession of the Philippine Islands from Spain, and having by force of arms overthrown all organized authority and opposition to the authority of the United States therein, the duty and obligation rest upon the United States to restore peace and maintain order throughout the same; to protect in said islands the enjoyment of life and property and the pursuit of lawful vocations; and to continue such protection until the power and duty to maintain said protection shall have been transferred and intrusted by the United States to a government of the people of said islands deemed capable and worthy to exercise said power and discharge said duty.

Fourth. That when armed resistance to the authority of the United States shall have ceased within said islands and peace and order shall have been restored therein, it is the purpose and intention of the United States, as soon thereafter as the same can be practically and safely accomplished, to provide the opportunity and prescribe the method for the formation of a government by and of the people of the Philippine Islands, to be thereafter independently exercised and controlled by themselves, it being the design of the United States to accord to the people of said islands the same measure of liberty and independence which have been pledged by the Congress of the United States to the people of Cuba.

Fifth. That when a stable government shall, by the method aforesaid, have been duly formed and erected in said islands, competent and worthy in the judgment of the United States to exercise the powers of an independent government and to preserve peace and maintain order within its jurisdiction, it is the purpose and intention of the United States, reserving to themselves only such harbors and tracts of land as may be needed for coaling stations or other governmental purposes, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights and territory secured in said islands under the treaty with Spain, and to thereupon leave the dominion and control of the islands to their people.

Sixth. That when said government has been thus formed and set up in the Philippine Islands and approved by the United States, it is the design and intention of the United States, through treaties with the leading nations of the world, to secure the guaranty of the continued independence of the same.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia asks that the joint resolution lie on the table, subject to his call. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

WILLIAM E. WOODBRIDGE.

Mr. KYLE. On December 7 I introduced the bill (S. 794) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of William E. Woodbridge for compensation for the use by the United States of his invention relating to projectiles, for which letters patent were ordered to issue to him March 25, 1852. The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims by mistake. It should have gone to the Committee on Patents. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Claims be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Patents.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL PENSIONS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, at my request the Commissioner of Pensions has furnished me with a statement showing the special acts of Congress passed since March 4, 1861, granting pensions to commissioned officers and to the widows of commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

This statement is very exhaustive and very interesting. It shows the name of the officer or of the widow, the rank and service, the date at which the pension was granted, the rate of the special act, and the rate granted by the general laws, provided any pension had been granted.

I feel sure that this is a statement, Mr. President, that will

interest every Senator as well as the country to a considerable extent, and I therefore ask that it be printed as a document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GALLINGER subsequently said: Mr. President, a little time ago I presented a statement from the Commissioner of Pensions showing special acts granted from 1861 to the present time to officers and widows of commissioned officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps, and asked that it might be printed as a document. Since presenting it the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] has suggested to me that it would be well to have this document include all special acts, if any were granted prior to 1861, including all the wars preceding the civil war. Agreeing with the Senator that it would be a wise thing to do, I ask that the document may lie upon the table for the present and not be printed as I requested.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The former order will be rescinded, and the document will lie on the table for the present.

REMOVAL OF CHARGE OF DESERTION.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I desire, as it is somewhat opportune, in connection with the document just presented by the Senator from New Hampshire, to make a brief statement.

On the 6th of this month I introduced a brief bill, the purport of which is "to grant an honorable discharge to all soldiers who were at any time in the actual service of the United States, and who have for more than thirty years been held to be ineligible for such honorable discharge by reason of any charge of desertion which may stand against them."

That bill was handed to me as I came into the Senate. Upon a glance at it I supposed it was probably right, and so I introduced it. However, I had my attention called to its provisions since, and I desire to say that I am not for the bill. I have so notified members of the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom it was referred. The understanding, I think, is that the committee will probably report adversely upon it, and I shall be entirely agreeable to that report. The bill is broader than I supposed it was when I introduced it, and really I had not read it except at a glance, as I came in, to know what its provisions were.

I wish to say further that in the same mail I had a number of letters from soldiers who are charged with desertion and whose cases seemed to be very meritorious, and at the time it occurred to me that possibly some general bill might be passed by Congress to give us some relief from the numerous bills which come to us for special relief and relieve meritorious cases. But upon investigation I find the door would be thrown so wide open that it would be very unfair to the Government as well as unfair to the soldiers who had not the charge of desertion against them.

Mr. COCKRELL. I desire to say simply that I believe it was on the same day the Senator from Illinois introduced the bill that he spoke to me about it. He said that he had introduced, by request, the bill, and asked me, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, to look into it, and I gave expression to my views, which seemed to be entirely different from what the Senator from Illinois had anticipated. He supposed it was a bill for the relief of real soldiers who were suffering under disabilities with regard to just claims.

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator makes the exact statement, and I am very much obliged to him.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Senator from Missouri can give me the date, perhaps, but a few years ago we reported a bill and it was passed through both Houses, making very liberal arrangements for relieving soldiers from the charge of desertion. In substance, the bill required that it should be shown there was no purpose really to desert the service.

Mr. COCKRELL. Just as the Senator from Connecticut has said, Congress has been very liberal. We have passed, I think, three separate acts extending the classes of meritorious cases which have been developed from time to time.

Mr. HAWLEY. Leaving it in the discretion of the War Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. Leaving it in the discretion of the War Department. We believe that the laws are amply sufficient now to afford relief to every soldier who was not really a deserter and justly chargeable with desertion, except in a few isolated cases which are exceptional and which the Committee on Military Affairs reports favorably when the case is clearly presented. In the law now existing there is an express provision which bars the bounty jumpers that infested the country and feasted off of it, so that no bounty jumper can, under the existing law, be relieved.

PAYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved. That the stenographer employed to report the arguments before the Committee on Privileges and Elections concerning the right of Matthew S. Quay to a seat in the Senate from the State of Pennsylvania be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

CLAIMS OF LETTER CARRIERS.

Mr. MASON. I submit the following resolution which I send to the desk, together with certain accompanying papers, which I desire to have sent to the Attorney-General with the resolution after it shall have been adopted.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to transmit to the Senate a list showing the amounts which have been reported by the commissioners of the Court of Claims or found by the courts representing services actually performed by letter carriers in excess of eight hours per day under the act of May 24, 1888, entitled, "An act to limit the hours that letter carriers in cities shall be employed per day," but which have been excluded or excepted from judgment for the sole reason that the same were barred by the statute of limitations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois requests that certain papers accompanying the resolution may be referred with the resolution to the Attorney-General. In the absence of objection that order will be made.

POLICY REGARDING THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. TILLMAN. I offer a resolution which I wish to have read and then lie upon the table. I will call it up at some future time and address the Senate upon it.

The resolution was read, as follows:

First. *Resolved*, That, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Second. That under the Constitution of the United States the Federal Government has no power to rule over colonial dependencies, but it is restricted in its operations to States as integral parts of the Union and to Territories intended for future States.

Third. That the expansion of our commerce has not been and can not be dependent upon the adoption of a policy of imperialism involving the subjugation and annexation of Asiatic colonies, but would in the end be hindered by such a policy.

Fourth. That we are opposed to the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States, and that it is our purpose to consent to the independence of the Philippines as soon as a stable government shall be established by them, and toward the prompt establishment of such government we pledge our friendly assistance.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina asks that the resolution lie upon the table subject to his call.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be printed and lie on the table subject to the call of the Senator from South Carolina.

INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. McBRIDE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Librarian of Congress be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the sources of information in print in regard to the Nicaragua and other interoceanic canals.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. Let the resolution be again read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will again read the resolution for the information of the Senate.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I rose with the question in my mind whether we had authority to direct the Librarian to report to us, but I suppose that we have, and so I make no objection to the resolution. I only suggest that I presume he would furnish the information on the request of any Senator.

Mr. HALE. It occurs to me, Mr. President, that this is an innovation. I do not remember in my service here of the Senate directing the Librarian to furnish information.

The practical trouble would be in the Librarian selecting and discriminating as to what he should transmit to the Senate. The Librarian is the custodian, not of documents and communications relating to a special branch of the Government but of an immense number of books upon an immense number of subjects, and I should think, Mr. President, that it would be better that this resolution should be referred to the Committee on the Library, in order that they may consider how much of a task they shall impose upon the Librarian. Shall the Librarian, under this resolution, begin and study up the subject, read books, and prepare an article and submit to us a thesis upon a certain subject-matter—because, if that is so, that certainly is an innovation—or shall he transmit to us every book from which a citation can be made throwing light upon this subject? That would be an innovation.

The more I think of it as I am speaking, Mr. President, the more it occurs to me that before we do this the resolution should be referred to the Committee on the Library, who may take it and see just what is contemplated, see how it should be restricted in its scope, if necessary, and whether we should begin to embark in

inquiries upon the Librarian to furnish us with the knowledge which his books contain upon any particular subject-matter.

Therefore, I hope the Senator who offered the resolution—I do not know who it was—will let it go to the Committee on the Library for that purpose, or otherwise I shall make that motion.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not understand that this resolution calls for an article from the Librarian or a discussion upon the subject of canals or the furnishing books or opinions of any kind. I understand that it simply asks the Librarian to give us a list of the works relating to the subject-matter. There is no other way of getting at the bibliography of the subject, so far as we command it in the Library of Congress, except through the Librarian. A list of the works relating to the subject is all, I understand, the resolution calls for. It is simply to make the Library available for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives who desire to get at books relating to that topic. I do not understand that the resolution goes any further than that. If I am wrong, the Senator from Oregon will correct me.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I suggest that the resolution be again read, Mr. President.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, that goes very far—all "the sources of information in print." I should think the Senator offering the resolution had better recast it or send it to the Committee on the Library and let them report in connection and in conference with him.

I move the reference of the resolution to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, before that is done, I want to make a remark or two. I wish to call the attention of my colleague on the committee to the fact that the late Committee on the Nicaraguan Canal at the last session made a report on all the sources of information—that is to say, all the papers that had their origin in any action of either of the two Houses upon this subject—and that report is in print. Outside of that, of course, there is a very broad, an almost inexhaustible field of literature, which would include, I suppose, the writings of men in all the different enlightened countries of the world, for the subject has been before the world for a couple of centuries. The resolution, it occurs to me, is unnecessarily broad in that particular. I think if the Senator will inquire of the superintendent of the document room and examine that document he will find there a full statement—I think it is complete—of all of the action taken in Congress and all the reports that have been to Congress on the subject of the Nicaraguan Canal. It is quite a complete document, and I think it will answer his purpose if he will take the pains to examine it.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to make a suggestion to my honorable friend from Oregon [Mr. McBRIDE] which, I think, will meet everybody's difficulty and answer his purpose, that instead of directing the Librarian of Congress to make this report, we direct the committee on that subject to make that report to the Senate. They can command the services of the Librarian for all purposes that they choose and it will save any difficulty. On any committee of Congress requesting the Librarian to furnish information, he would do so if it were possible. I suggest, therefore, to amend the resolution so as to direct the Committee on Interoceanic Canals to give that information to the Senate and furnish everything that is desired on the subject.

Mr. McBRIDE. I accept the proposed amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], but I desire to say that I do not accept it because I believe there is any impropriety in the resolution as framed and presented. On the contrary, it is in line with resolutions introduced here day by day calling for information within the power of the officer addressed to give. I see no impropriety whatever in addressing this resolution to and directing the Librarian of Congress to give us a list of the books and documents, so far as he has knowledge, relating to this great subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McBRIDE] accepts the modification of the resolution suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. The resolution as modified will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals be, and it is hereby, instructed to report to the Senate the sources of information in print in regard to the Nicaragua and other interoceanic canals.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution as modified.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether or not the Librarian of Congress has declined to furnish this information at the personal request of any Senator? I think we are all of us from time to time in the habit of calling upon the Librarian of Congress for information, and I think, no matter who has been the Librarian, we have always found a very quick, ready, and intelligent response to all such requests. If, however, we are going to make this in the nature of an official call, what measure of responsibility is to be attached if the Librarian leaves

a book out? It may become a question of how far it is within the line of his public duties to furnish detailed reports upon a resolution of Congress. I ask if this information has been asked for and declined?

Mr. McBRIDE. I take pleasure in saying that I have not asked for the information called for from the Librarian of Congress, nor has he at any time declined to answer a reasonable request.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I am very glad to hear that, and I have no objection to this resolution; but at the same time I know the Librarian would with equal readiness furnish any Senator with the same information if it had been personally requested.

Mr. McBRIDE. Permit me to add that the resolution does not imply any delinquency or discourtesy on the part of the Librarian of Congress to any Senator.

Mr. HAWLEY. I suggest the inquiry, Has this proposition been submitted to the present Librarian or to his experienced predecessor, Mr. Spofford, who is still connected with the Library? I would not think of passing such a resolution without asking them. I understand, however, that this resolution has been referred to the committee.

Mr. McBRIDE. In further answer to the suggestion of my friend the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WOLCOTT], and the suggestion of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] that this resolution is an innovation, I ask that the letter of transmittal, which I send to the desk, of a list of books relating to Cuba, which was voluntarily sent to Congress by the Librarian of Congress in 1898, be entered in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that order will be made.

The letter of transmittal referred to is as follows:

FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a report containing a list of all the works relative to the island of Cuba, as well as references to collated works and periodicals upon that subject now in the Library of Congress.

Also a bibliography of maps of Cuba now in the department of maps and charts.

The general interest felt in Cuban affairs will, it is believed, give this report special value.

The catalogue of books was prepared by A. P. C. Griffin; the bibliography of the maps by P. Lee Phillips, members of the Library staff.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,
Librarian of Congress.

HON. GEORGE P. WETMORE,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It seems to me the method selected by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McBRIDE] for securing this information is entirely proper. If he had sent a private inquiry to the Librarian he would have had this information; but if the resolution is passed by the Senate the information will be printed and we shall all have it. For my part I should be very glad to receive from the Librarian a list of books in the Library upon this subject, and I think it would be proper to follow this resolution by another asking for a list of all books and documents that are in the Library with regard to the islands we have recently acquired. I hope some Senator will offer such a resolution. I therefore hope that the resolution will be adopted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Mr. HOAR. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to inquire and report to the Senate at an early day the character and conditions of claims by citizens of the United States against the Government of Spain outstanding at the beginning of the late war, and what, if any, provision has been made for their payment, and to inform the Senate, if no such provision has been made, what remedy should be pursued by the claimants.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I desire to say that I have shown the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Applications are beginning to come to me by letter, as I suppose they are to other Senators, from persons having various old claims against Spain. A large part of the information required in the resolution was given by a report drawn by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the last session. This resolution merely inquires as to all the claims. I thought it the better course, under the circumstances, to address the inquiry to the committee rather than to the Department of State, as the committee will be less hampered by any difficulties with foreign countries in regard to the matter.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. FRYE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary,

to report such hearings as may be had on bills pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA.

Mr. THURSTON. I rise to a question of privilege. I present the credentials of William V. Allen, appointed a Senator of the United States from the State of Nebraska by the governor of that State, and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska presents the credentials of Hon. William V. Allen, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

This is to certify that on the 13th day of December, 1899, William V. Allen was duly appointed by me a Senator from the State of Nebraska to represent said State in the Senate of the United States to fill vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Monroe L. Hayward, said appointment to be in full force and effect until his successor is elected by the legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 13th day of December, A. D. 1899.

[SEAL.]

By the governor:

W. F. PORTER, Secretary of State.

W. A. POYNTER.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, there will be no objection to the swearing in of Senator Allen when he appears under that certificate; but the certificate is not correct in that it undertakes to define the term for which Senator Allen will hold—"until his successor is elected by the legislature of the State of Nebraska." The appointment should be only until the next meeting of the legislature of Nebraska. It is not, perhaps, a matter of much moment; but as the Senator is likely to appear at any time to be sworn in, and I have no objection to his being sworn in, that clause in the appointment must be regarded as void and of no effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be received and placed on file.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. If the Senator from Alabama desires to take the floor, I will withdraw the motion for the present.

Mr. MORGAN obtained the floor.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask that the first bill upon the Calendar may be taken up and considered. If it occupies any time, I will not press it.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire not to press his request at this moment. I desire to submit some remarks on a joint resolution which I wish to have referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator object to having this bill taken up first? It is in order.

Mr. MORGAN. No; it is not in order till 2 o'clock. There are reasons—

Mr. CHANDLER. Of course the bill I desire to have passed is not so important as the speech the Senator from Alabama is about to make. So I shall not make any objection.

INJURIOUS TRADE COMBINATIONS.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask the Secretary to read Senate joint resolution No. 37.

The Secretary read the joint resolution (S. R. 37) to prohibit combinations between corporations to control interstate commerce and transportation, introduced by Mr. MORGAN December 11, 1899, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That any contract, agreement, or combination between two or more corporations which has for its purpose the control of the price of anything which is the subject of or enters into interstate commerce, or the cost of the transportation thereof, so as to increase the same at any place or locality in the United States, or to discriminate in favor of or against any class of dealers, traders, or consumers of such articles within the United States, is contrary to the public policy of the United States, and every such contract, agreement, or combination is illegal and is prohibited.

SEC. 2. That any person being a member of any corporation, or acting as its agent, officer, or employee, who enters into any such contract, agreement, or combination, or knowingly assists in the execution or performance thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to prosecution for such offense on information or by indictment in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such offense is committed; and on conviction thereof such person shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 and not to exceed \$5,000, and also be imprisoned for a term, in the discretion of the court in which such conviction is had, not less than one month and not greater than two years.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, the evils that are called "trusts" in our political parlance are all included in the effort to destroy or to prevent healthy competition in trade, whereby a monopoly is secured to some powerful person or combination of persons. What one man can fairly do, single handed or in partnership with others, in controlling trade is usually legitimate, whatever amount of money is used or whatever credit is employed in conducting the business. That is private business, not conducted under any separate or exclusive privilege granted by the

Government, and the personal risk and labor required in its prosecution are a sufficient check upon those who embark in it to keep the business within reach of control through free competition.

This is not always true in commercial experience, but it seldom happens that capital concentrated in private hands is able to usurp or monopolize a particular line of trade so as to destroy competition. It has not often been the task of the legislator to deal with this phase of monopoly, if it can be properly so called; but for centuries it has been the onerous duty of lawmakers and judges to relieve trade and commerce against unjust and oppressive combinations.

Trades associations, guilds, and corporations have been the usual means of creating combinations of men for such purposes, and when it is found to be necessary for the general welfare to check or to suppress them the courts and the lawmakers have endeavored to prevent the agreements under which such combinations have been formed.

This is the object of the joint resolution under discussion, which is supported as to its purpose by the legislative and judicial history of the Anglo-Saxon race since it was organized for self-government.

It may be said with confidence that there exists in what we call the common law of England, imported into this country, a penal law for the repression of every trust and monopoly that affects injuriously the people of our States and our interstate commerce. But our Federal courts are not fully empowered with the broadest common-law jurisdiction, and statutes are needed to reach the evils that injuriously affect the scope and the freedom of our commercial dealings, which are exclusively subject to regulation by Congress. Any State could enact a law in the terms of this joint resolution to regulate trade among its own people, and Congress can do this to regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

I admit that this joint resolution, if it is enacted into a statute, can only operate to prevent the combinations it describes as between natural persons when they directly relate to or affect interstate commerce, and I insist that Congress has the right, and it is a high duty, to declare that any such combinations are illegal and may be declared criminal when they injuriously affect commercial intercourse between the States. As to corporations, the powers of government are more extended. Natural persons are under many disabilities as to their capacity to make valid agreements, and these may be added to by restrictions imposed by the statute laws for the common good. Contracts that are valid when made are carefully protected against legislative impairment, but the capacity to make contracts is largely subject to legislative control.

Sunday contracts and others that are contra bonos mores, such as the sale of lottery tickets, and contracts that violate the public policy, such as selling liquors to Indians, may be prohibited by statute and punished criminally, although they are made by persons who are otherwise competent to contract. They are contrary to the public policy.

Every State has the right to declare its public policy and to prohibit its violation by the subsequent making of such agreements, even by natural persons.

This joint resolution does not deal with natural persons except such as hold a responsible relation to corporations, as their officers, agents, employees, or owners.

A corporation differs in its rights and powers from a natural person by the breadth of the whole distance that divides a creature from its creator. The natural person, as a citizen of the United States, has all civil rights and powers that are not prohibited by law, while a corporation can have no existence aside from the express grant of the laws and no rights or powers that are not given to it by law.

Corporations also owe specific duties to the State or the public, which are expressed in their charters or are implied in the purposes for which they are created, such duties being the real consideration for which their franchises are granted. They must find authority in their charters or in the general laws for every act they perform and every agreement they make, and they must not cease to perform the duties to the public which are expressed or implied in the purposes for which they were created. Two fatal objections to the acts and agreements of corporations, which can not be waived or condoned, are that they are ultra vires, or that they are contrary to the public policy.

I believe it is true that in the vast number of corporations that exist or have existed in the United States not one of them has been given the authority, express or implied, to do what is prohibited in this joint resolution. It may be assumed with entire safety that any such agreement as is described in the resolution would be ultra vires as to all the contracting parties.

Neither the United States nor any State has ever attempted to place corporations on a footing with natural persons as to their capacity to enter into agreements or as to the scope of the agreements they might make. Corporations are strictly limited to the powers expressly conferred on them by law and those to be justly inferred from such express grants.

No decision can be found in our courts that sustains the doctrine

that a corporation can lawfully act in excess of its actual powers conferred by law, even so far as to bind itself by estoppel. So strong and uniform are the rulings of all the courts on this point that this doctrine has become a settled public policy, and its violation may be denounced by statutes as a crime without creating any conflict with recognized rights or privileges.

When the act of a corporation is not only ultra vires, but violates a public policy established in morals or in law, there can be no doubt of the power of the Government to punish such an act or to prevent it. If an act when performed by a corporation is in violation of law or public policy, a conspiracy or agreement to do such an act may be prohibited by a penal statute; and if such an act is ultra vires, it may be declared by statute as being for that reason violative of public policy.

The capacity of corporations for evil when they exceed their charter powers or abuse their franchise to be a corporation is so great that such abuses may so grow into intolerable public wrongs that the State is compelled to repress or prevent; and when the evil becomes national, so that the State which grants the franchise can not repress it, it is the right of the United States, as a general proposition, to denounce and punish it. This may be done even where natural persons violate the public policy, as in the case of the issue of lottery tickets, and all who deal in or circulate them are made liable to punishment.

A like principle applies to the propagation of diseases, the adulteration of food, the circulation of treasonable or obscene literature, the poisoning of waters, the destruction of game and food fishes, the holding of intercourse with foreign governments to promote civil discord, and many other matters that are made evil because they are prohibited or because they are in their nature evil.

Every government exercises these powers for the protection of its own citizens and of the inhabitants of its country.

Corporations have no powers, certainly none that are expressly granted them, that are invaded by any authorized legislation for the protection or promotion of the general welfare.

In legislating for the control of corporations, if no such charter powers are injuriously affected, the field is clear; it is free from difficulty, and we may proceed with confidence.

In the vast and rapidly increasing number of corporations that threaten to absorb every important line of business of our country and to sink the individuality and personal enterprise and responsibility of men in the artificial character of officers and agents of these artificial persons, each corporation having a grant of special privileges and the means of indefinite perpetuity, there has grown up a danger to the people and the Government that is becoming so actual, so real, and so overpowering as to excite general alarm.

The courts are beginning to use their powers, aided and directed by imperfect statutes, toward the resistance of this vast and threatening movement.

In this great and patriotic task the Supreme Court of the United States has assumed advanced and firm ground, especially in the class of cases that involve interferences with interstate commerce, while in some of the States the courts are finding excuses for the violation of the general public policy in the supposed sanctity of the contract rights of the corporations or in the inability to connect the particular transaction with the purpose of creating monopolies or of placing unjust restrictions on trade and commerce.

In the case of *United States vs. Britton* (108 U. S. 199) it is held that there are no common-law offenses against the United States. A conspiracy or agreement, therefore, that violates the public policy of the United States in relation to interstate commerce is not punishable as an offense until it is defined and made penal by an act of Congress. The conspiracy must be evidenced by some act that is prohibited by the statute before it can be reached, as the laws regulating interstate commerce now stand. If the direct effect of the vicious agreement is to affect injuriously interstate commerce, it violates the Constitution and is void; but if it is made criminal by statute, it is punishable.

If Congress or the courts have the power to annul contracts that in terms are interferences with the freedom of interstate commerce, Congress has the power to denounce and punish as crimes contracts that have that purpose. And Congress can impute that purpose to any contract between two or more corporations that relates to dealings between them as to articles that enter into interstate commerce, if the intent is found to exist, and can punish them for entering into such an agreement. To declare that such agreements are criminal, whether they are express or are proven by a series of facts, and to punish the evil intent as a statutory crime, is a necessary power of Congress which can alone protect interstate commerce from such abuses.

The power of Congress to define and punish such offenses is affirmed in *United States vs. Fox* (95 U. S. 670).

The laws of the United States for the protection of interstate commerce afford ample civil remedies for that purpose, but they stop short of the necessary provisions to declare the public policy and to prohibit and punish the intent and the purpose to violate those laws.

To attempt to do a forbidden act does not imply its completion

or any definite progress toward its completion. Any effort or endeavor to effect it meets the requirements of the law. (*United States vs. Quincy*, 6 Peters, 455; *United States vs. Riddle*, 5 Cranch, 110.)

The entering into a contract for such a purpose is an attempt, an effort to do what the statute denounces as being illegal, and is within the legislative power of the United States. For the purpose of showing the exclusive Federal jurisdiction over this subject and of properly ascertaining the power of corporations to make such agreements as are denounced in these resolutions as being illegal and the power of Congress over corporations, I will present some extracts from decisions of our Supreme Court, some of them being of recent date, and will read extracts from some other authorities.

These cases, which I will presently read, establish broadly the Federal authority to protect interstate commerce against State laws and against the alleged rights of persons and corporations to regulate or to affect it injuriously.

They emphasize the rules of law that are older than our Government, and maintain them in full vigor, which confine corporations strictly to the powers granted to them; which forbid any transgression by them of the public policy; which hold all their powers subordinate to legislative control with reference to public policy and the general welfare, and forbid any infraction by them of the laws of the land.

On these foundations we can safely rest such penal statutes as will save the country from a systematic usurpation of rights and powers by corporations such as no other country ever experienced. I read from Cook on Corporations:

The State may compel all insurance companies to make detailed reports as to their condition. (*Eagle Insurance Company vs. Ohio*, 153 U. S., 446 [1894].) The legislature may prescribe the conditions upon which corporations or individuals may carry on the insurance business, provided it does not discriminate in favor of its own citizens. (*State vs. Stone* 118 Mo., 338 [1893].) The legislature may enact stringent regulations of insurance business and prescribe a forfeiture of charter for noncompliance. (*Chicago Life Insurance Company vs. Needles*, 113 U. S., 574 [1885].) The legislature may make it a criminal offense for agents of insurance companies to pay rebates on insurance premiums. (*People vs. Formosa*, 131 N. Y., 478 [1892].)

The case of *Chicago Life Insurance Company vs. Needles*, cited in the note, decides that the right of a corporation to exist and the authority to conduct the principal business for which it was created "were granted, subject to the condition that the privileges and franchises conferred upon it should not be abused or so employed as to defeat the ends for which it was established and that, when so abused or misemployed, they might be withdrawn or reclaimed by the State in such way and by such modes of procedure as were consistent with law. Although no such condition is expressed in the company's charter, it is necessarily implied in every grant of corporate existence."

This case, in its further discussion by the court, covers the whole subject of the right to regulate and control corporations and thoroughly sustains the resolution now under discussion.

I will read some further extracts from that decision. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Harlan:

Equally implied, in our judgment, is the condition that the corporation shall be subject to such reasonable regulations, in respect to the general conduct of its affairs, as the legislature may from time to time prescribe, which do not materially interfere with or obstruct the substantial enjoyment of the privileges the State has granted, and serve only to secure the ends for which the corporation was created. (*Sinking Fund Cases*, 99 U. S., 68, 70; *Commonwealth v. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank*, 21 Pick., 542; *Commercial Bank vs. Mississippi*, 4 Sm. & Marsh, 497, 503.)

If this condition be not necessarily implied, then the creation of corporations, with rights and franchises which do not belong to individual citizens, may become dangerous to the public welfare through the ignorance or misconduct or fraud of those to whose management their affairs are intrusted. It would be extraordinary if the legislative department of a government, charged with the duty of enacting such laws as may promote the health, the morals, and the prosperity of the people might not, when unrestrained by constitutional limitations upon its authority, provide, by reasonable regulations, against the misuse of special corporate privileges which it has granted and which could not, except by its sanction, express or implied, have been exercised at all.

I read from a note to Cook on Corporations:

Congress has the power to reduce railroad rates charged by an interstate land-grant railroad for the transporting of soldiers. (*Atlantic, etc., Railroad vs. United States*, 76 Fed. Rep., 186 [1896].) A legislative reduction of railroad rates is constitutional, though thereby the road will pay but 1 1/2 per cent on its original cost and only 2 per cent on its bonded debt, there being no evidence as to the "water" in the bonds or of the cost of the road to the present owner. Rates may be regulated to correspond to gross earnings. (*Dow vs. Beidelman*, 125 U. S., 680 [1888].) Railroad rates may be reduced by statute and made to depend upon the length of the road. (*Dow vs. Beidelman*, 49 Ark., 325 [1887].)

In *Railway Companies vs. Keokuk Bridge Company*, 131 U. S., page 384, the court says:

The outlines of the doctrine of ultra vires and the reasons on which it rests have been clearly stated in previous judgments of this court.

The reasons why a corporation is not liable upon a contract ultra vires—that is to say, beyond the powers conferred upon it by the legislature, and varying from the objects of its creation as declared in the law of its organization—are: First, The interest of the public that the corporation shall not transcend the powers granted. Second, The interest of the stockholders that the capital shall not be subjected to the risk of enterprises not contemplated

by the charter, and therefore not authorized by the stockholders in subscribing for the stock. Third, The obligation of everyone entering into a contract with a corporation to take notice of the legal limits of its powers.

These three reasons are clearly brought out in the unanimous judgment of this court delivered by Mr. Justice Campbell in the leading case of *Pearce vs. Madison and Indianapolis Railroad* (21 How., 441), in which it was held that a railroad corporation was not liable to be sued upon promissory notes which it had given in payment for a steamboat received and used by it and run in connection with its railroad.

So it has been repeatedly adjudged by this court that a lease made by one railroad corporation to another, either of which is not expressly authorized by law to enter into the lease, is ultra vires and void. (*Thomas vs. Railroad Company*, 101 U. S., 71; *Pennsylvania Railroad vs. St. Louis, etc., Railroad*, 118 U. S., 290, 630; *Oregon Railway vs. Oregonian Railway*, 130 U. S., 1.)

In *McCormick vs. Market Bank*, 165 U. S., pages 49 to 50, the court says:

When the corporation is created by a charter granted by the legislature, any person dealing with it is bound to take notice of the terms of the charter and of the general laws restricting or defining the powers of the corporation. (*Pearce vs. Madison and Indianapolis Railroad*, above cited; *Zabriskie vs. Cleveland, etc., Railroad*, 23 How., 381, 388; *Thomas vs. Railroad Company*, 101 U. S., 71; *Pennsylvania Railroad vs. St. Louis, etc., Railroad*, 118 U. S., 290, 630.) In like manner when the corporation is formed under general laws, by the recording or filing in a public office of the required articles of association and certificate, any person dealing with the association is bound to take notice of the documents recorded or filed, upon which, as authorized and controlled by the general laws, depend the existence of the corporation, the extent of its corporate powers, and its capacity to act as a corporation. (*Oregon Railway vs. Oregonian Railway*, 130 U. S., 1, 25; *Central Transportation Company vs. Pullman Car Company*, above cited.)

It is settled by a long series of decisions of this court that a lease of a railroad by one railroad corporation to another which is beyond the corporate powers of either is unlawful and void, and can not be made good by ratification or estoppel so as to sustain an action upon the lease; that this is so not only when the lease is ultra vires of the lessor corporation and therefore open to the objection of disabling it from performing those duties to the public, its performance of which was the consideration upon which it received its charter from the State, but even if the lease is ultra vires of the lessee corporation only, and therefore not open to that particular objection. (*Thomas vs. Railroad Company*, *Pennsylvania Railroad vs. St. Louis, etc., Railroad*, *Oregon Railway vs. Oregonian Railway*, and *Central Transportation Company vs. Pullman's Car Company*, above cited; *St. Louis, etc., Railroad vs. Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad*, 145 U. S., 393, 404.)

In *Addyston Pipe Company vs. The United States*, United States Opinions, recently handed down, the court says:

It is undoubtedly true that among the reasons, if not the strongest reason, for placing the power in Congress to regulate interstate commerce was that which is stated in the extracts from the opinions of the court in the cases above cited.

The reasons which may have caused the framers of the Constitution to repose the power to regulate interstate commerce in Congress do not, however, affect or limit the extent of the power itself.

In *Gibbons vs. Ogden* (supra) the power was declared to be complete in itself and to acknowledge no limitations other than are prescribed by the Constitution.

Under this grant of power to Congress that body, in our judgment, may enact such legislation as shall declare void and prohibit the performance of any contract between individuals or corporations where the natural and direct effect of such a contract will be, when carried out, to directly, and not as a mere incident to other and innocent purposes, regulate, to any substantial extent, interstate commerce. (And when we speak of interstate we also include in our meaning foreign commerce.) We do not assent to the correctness of the proposition that the constitutional guaranty of liberty to the individual to enter into private contracts limits the power of Congress and prevents it from legislating upon the subject of contracts of the class mentioned.

The power to regulate interstate commerce is, as stated by Chief Justice Marshall, full and complete in Congress, and there is no limitation in the grant of the power which excludes private contracts of the nature in question from the jurisdiction of that body. Nor is any such limitation contained in that other clause of the Constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. It has been held that the word liberty as used in the Constitution was not to be confined to the mere liberty of person, but included, among others, a right to enter into certain classes of contracts for the purpose of enabling the citizen to carry on his business. (*Allgeyer vs. Louisiana*, 165 U. S., 578; *United States vs. Joint Traffic Association*, 171 id., 505, 572.)

But it has never been, and in our opinion ought not to be, held that the word included the right of an individual to enter into private contracts upon all subjects, no matter what their nature and wholly irrespective (among other things) of the fact that they would, if performed, result in the regulation of interstate commerce and in the violation of an act of Congress upon that subject. The provision in the Constitution does not, as we believe, exclude Congress from legislating with regard to contracts of the above nature while in the exercise of its constitutional right to regulate commerce among the States. On the contrary, we think the provision regarding the liberty of the citizen is, to some extent, limited by the commerce clause of the Constitution, and that the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce comprises the right to enact a law prohibiting the citizen from entering into those private contracts which directly and substantially, and not merely indirectly, remotely, incidentally, and collaterally, regulate to a greater or less degree commerce among the States.

We can not so enlarge the scope of the language of the Constitution regarding the liberty of the citizen as to hold that it includes or that it was intended to include a right to make a contract which, in fact, restrained and regulated interstate commerce, notwithstanding Congress, proceeding under the constitutional provision giving it the power to regulate that commerce, had prohibited such contracts.

As has frequently been said, interstate commerce consists of intercourse and traffic between the citizens or inhabitants of different States, and includes not only the transportation of persons and property and the navigation of public waters for that purpose, but also the purchase, sale, and exchange of commodities. (*Gloucester Ferry Company vs. Pennsylvania*, 114 U. S., 196-203; *Kidd vs. Pearson*, 128 id., 1, 20.)

If, therefore an agreement or combination directly restrains not alone the manufacture, but the purchase, sale, or exchange of the manufactured commodity among the several States, it is brought within the provisions of the statute. The power to regulate such commerce—that is, the power to prescribe the rules by which it shall be governed—is vested in Congress, and

when Congress has enacted a statute such as the one in question any agreement or combination which directly operates not alone upon the manufacture but upon the sale, transportation, and delivery of an article of interstate commerce by preventing or restricting its sale, etc., thereby regulates interstate commerce to that extent and to the same extent intrenches upon the power of the National Legislature and violates the statute. We think it plain that this contract or combination effects that result.

We have no doubt that where the direct and immediate effect of a contract or combination among particular dealers in a commodity is to destroy competition between them and others, so that the parties to the contract or combination may obtain increased prices for themselves, such contract or combination amounts to a restraint of trade in the commodity, even though contracts to buy such commodity at the enhanced price are continually being made. Total suppression of the trade in the commodity is not necessary in order to render the combination one in restraint of trade. It is the effect of the combination in limiting and restricting the right of each of the members to transact business in the ordinary way as well as its effect upon the volume or extent of the dealing in the commodity that is regarded. All the facts and circumstances are, however, to be considered in order to determine the fundamental question, whether the necessary effect of the combination is to restrain interstate commerce.

The joint resolution which I have the honor to present may not cover the entire evil, which is becoming so great and so alarming to the country. The words in which I have drawn the proposed statute may not be such as are most apt to repress this great national wrong. Whatever law we shall enact for this purpose will doubtless be improved hereafter by further legislation. The evil I am attempting to repress is already so great that it threatens to overmaster the governments, State and Federal.

Its chief promoters are corporations chartered by the States. If the corporations are stopped, or even checked in this dangerous work, I believe that the courts will take courage and put an end to it.

The combinations of corporations, already formed and now forming with tremendous activity, have for their purpose the monopolistic control of the food and raiment of the people, and all of the staple commodities, such as sugar, salt, grain, fruits, iron, steel, copper, tin, petroleum, lumber, and many leading lines of manufactures, and of the railroads that transport them. It can not be a distant period when the progress of these combinations will unite most of the great corporations in their respective classes into central bodies of control that will be able to dictate measures for their benefit to State legislatures and to Congress.

Under the pretense of economic administration they pile up great incomes for their officers and price the labor of their employees to suit their convenience; having no rivals to create competition in the labor market, their boasted service of the public through a reduction of prices is all at the expense of the just reward of labor and of the personal independence of the men whose skill and fidelity to their trust earns them their more than princely incomes.

I desire to know whether this Congress will respond to the almost despairing demand of the people for relief against the unlawful tyranny of the corporations?

Now, Mr. President, I wish to exhibit to the Senate and the country some object lessons of very recent occurrence and of somewhat concealed history which show the necessity for denouncing contracts of corporations as crimes when they are made for the purpose of controlling interstate commerce.

The Addyston Pipe and Steel Company and all the other corporations that were parties to the contract that the Supreme Court has denounced, rebuked, and annulled in the case of that company against the United States have formed a new company, under a New Jersey charter, under a new name.

They are of the class of wise men who, "foreseeing the evil, hide themselves." They saw that the Supreme Court would decide their contract illegal, and, being determined to work out their plan in disguise, the same men who owned and controlled the corporations in Tennessee and Alabama organized the New Jersey corporation. This is the fact, though it may not appear on the face of the papers.

Then, to consummate their illegal purpose, the New Jersey company has bought out all the property of the Alabama and Tennessee companies, real and personal, or has taken over all their property under long leases, and will conduct the same business at the same places and under the same arrangement and divide the profits—the spoils is the true word—on the same basis of distribution as is provided in the contract that the Supreme Court was then about to declare and has since declared to be illegal.

It is the same old jackass with the lion's skin thrown over him.

It is a crafty attempt at the evasion of the law, by uniting all the parties in interest, under the supposed shelter of a New Jersey corporation, who, under the guise, can transact the same business that the Supreme Court has declared illegal, through resolutions of a board of directors, without the necessity of entering into a contract with any persons outside the new corporation. All these corporations in Alabama and Tennessee, thus swallowed up and now sleeping in the belly of the New Jersey corporation, hold a relation to the public, to the State, and to interstate and foreign commerce which forbids them to surrender their property and

their business to the New Jersey corporation, and their contract of sale, or lease of their property of every kind, of their business, and the control and management of their furnaces and manufacturing is void, as being ultra vires and against public policy.

If this joint resolution had been enacted when this new deal was made, these men would have been amenable to criminal prosecution, and they would not have ventured on this artful and presumptuous defiance of the law of the land.

These are not such private corporations as can sell out their property and charter privileges to other persons. The public, the State, has claims on them of a high order for the full execution of their powers and duties.

They, with others, are the pioneer developers of the iron and coal mines that these States rely upon for the support of a vast interstate and foreign commerce. No more vital question ever touched the interests of a State and no subject over which the constant supervision and control by the State is more needed for public reasons and for the protection of mines and miners.

Neither Tennessee nor Alabama ever intended that their mines of coal and iron should be opened and worked by corporations of New Jersey.

If that is ever done, it will only be done with the consent of the legislatures of those States, not otherwise. They have not consented, and they will never consent, to such foreign control of their most vital interests.

Before I read the decision of the Supreme Court touching this point, in the case of the Central Transportation Company vs. Pullman Car Company, I will point out another recent combination in Alabama of the same kind to show the rapid and dangerous growth of this usurpation of powers by corporations and the necessity for its repression. A number of corporations in Alabama, chartered for the purposes of opening mines and working furnaces, in which coal and iron are the products, have created a New Jersey corporation to take over all their properties and to conduct their business with a capital of \$20,000,000.

They have sold their property of every kind to the New Jersey company, which is only the counterfeit presentment of all their rights, powers, properties, and holdings, without any duties or responsibilities to the State of Alabama. This sale covers a vast area of land and many mines, furnaces, and short lines of railway. It is a monster monopoly, that had to leave Alabama to find a home and shelter in New Jersey, and a large corporation in which the governor of Alabama has, or had, a large amount of stock, leads the procession.

Now I read from the case of the Central Transportation Company against the Pullman Car Company (139 U. S., beginning at page 48) certain extracts that apply particularly to the remarks I have just uttered:

The clear result of these decisions may be summed up thus: The charter of a corporation, read in the light of any general laws which are applicable, is the measure of its powers, and the enumeration of those powers implies the exclusion of all others not fairly incidental. All contracts made by a corporation beyond the scope of those powers are unlawful and void, and no action can be maintained upon them in the courts, and this upon three distinct grounds—the obligation of everyone contracting with a corporation, to take notice of the legal limits of its powers; the interest of the stockholders, not to be subjected to risks which they have never undertaken; and, above all, the interest of the public, that the corporation shall not transcend the powers conferred upon it by law.

A corporation can not, without the assent of the legislature, transfer its franchise to another corporation and abnegate the performance of the duties to the public imposed upon it by its charter as the consideration for the grant of its franchise. Neither the grant of a franchise to transport passengers nor a general authority to sell and dispose of property empowers the grantee, while it continues to exist as a corporation, to sell or to lease its entire property and franchise to another corporation. These principles apply equally to companies incorporated by special charter from the legislature and to those formed by articles of association under general laws.

By a familiar rule every public grant of property or of privileges or franchise, if ambiguous, is to be construed against the grantee and in favor of the public, because an intention on the part of the Government to grant to private persons or to a particular corporation property or rights in which the whole public is interested can not be presumed, unless unequivocally expressed or necessarily to be implied in the terms of the grant; and because the grant is supposed to be made at the solicitation of the grantee, and to be drawn up by him or by his agents, and therefore the words used are to be treated as those of the grantee; and this rule of construction is a wholesome safeguard of the interest of the public against any attempt of the grantee, by the insertion of ambiguous language, to take what could not be obtained in clear and express terms. (Charles River Bridge vs. Warren Bridge, 11 Pet., 420, 544-548; Dubuque and Pacific Railroad vs. Litchfield, 23 How., 66, 88, 89; Slidell vs. Grandjean, 111 U. S., 412, 437, 438.)

This rule applies with peculiar force to articles of association which are framed under general laws, and which are a substitute for a legislative charter, and assume and define the powers of the corporation by the mere act of the associates, without any supervision of the legislature or of any public authority. (Oregon Railway vs. Oregonian Railway, 130 U. S., 26, 27.)

The validity of the plaintiff's incorporation, as well as its power to make that indenture, however, depends not solely upon the original charter and the general laws under which it came into existence, but mainly upon a special act of the legislature of Pennsylvania of February 9, 1870. By this act the validity of the charter for the object therein named was clearly recognized; the charter was extended for ninety-nine years, nearly fivefold the period for which the corporation was or could have been formed under general laws; and the corporation was expressly empowered to double its capital stock and "to enter into contracts with corporations of this or any other State for the leasing or hiring and transfer to them, or any of them," of its "railway cars and other personal property."

The plaintiff, therefore, was not an ordinary manufacturing corporation, such as might, like a partnership or an individual engaged in manufactures, sell or lease all its property to another corporation. (*Ardesco Oil Company vs. North American Oil Company*, 66 Penn. St., 375; *Treadwell vs. Salisbury Manufacturing Company*, 7 Gray, 393.) But the purpose of its incorporation, as defined in its charter and recognized and confirmed by the legislature, being the transportation of passengers, the plaintiff exercised a public employment and was charged with the duty of accommodating the public in the line of that employment, exactly corresponding to the duty which a railroad corporation or a steamboat company as a carrier of passengers owes to the public, independently of possessing any right of eminent domain.

The public nature of that duty was not affected by the fact that it was to be performed by means of cars constructed and of patent rights owned by the corporation and over roads owned by others. The plaintiff was not a strictly private, but a quasi public corporation; and it must be so treated as regards the validity of any attempt on its part to absolve itself from the performance of those duties to the public, the performance of which by the corporation itself was the remuneration that it was required by law to make to the public in return for the grant of its franchise. (*Pickard vs. Pullman Southern Car Company*, 117 U. S., 84; *York and Maryland Railroad vs. Winans*, 17 How., 30, 39; *Railroad Company vs. Lockwood*, 17 Wall., 357; *Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company vs. Phoenix Insurance Company*, 129 U. S., 397.)

The provision of this statute, by which the plaintiff is empowered to contract with other corporations "for the leasing or hiring and transfer to them, or any of them," of its "railway cars and other personal property," is fully satisfied by construing it as confirming the plaintiff's right to do as it had been doing, to "lease" or "hire" (which are equivalent words) to other corporations in the regular course of its business, and to "transfer" under such leasing or hiring its "railway cars" and "other personal property" either connected with the cars or at least of the same general nature of tangible property.

It can hardly be stretched to warrant the plaintiff in making to a single corporation an absolute transfer or a long lease of all that might be comprehended in the words "personal property" in their widest sense, including not only goods and chattels, but moneys, credits, and rights of action. In any view it would be inconsistent alike with the main purpose of the statute and with the uniform course of decision in this court to construe these words as authorizing the plaintiff to deprive itself, either absolutely or for a long period of time, of the right to exercise the franchise granted to it by the legislature for the accommodation of the public.

Considering the long term of the indenture, the perishable nature of the property transferred, the large sums to be paid quarterly by the defendant by way of compensation, its assumption of the plaintiff's debts, and the frank avowal, in the indenture itself, of the intention of the two corporations to prevent competition and to create a monopoly, there can be no doubt that the chief consideration for the sums to be paid by the defendant was the plaintiff's covenant not to engage in the business of manufacturing, using, or hiring sleeping cars; and that the real purpose of the transaction was, under the guise of a lease of personal property, to transfer to the defendant nearly the whole corporate franchise of the plaintiff and to continue the plaintiff's existence for the single purpose of receiving compensation for not performing its duties.

The necessary conclusion from these premises is that the contract sued on was unlawful and void, because it was beyond the powers conferred upon the plaintiff by the legislature and because it involved an abandonment by the plaintiff of its duty to the public.

There is strong ground also for holding that the contract between the parties is void, because in unreasonable restraint of trade, and therefore contrary to public policy. Of the cases cited by the plaintiff upon this point, those which have most resemblance to the present case are quite distinguishable.

I hope, Mr. President, the committee that will have the joint resolution in charge, which, I think, ought to be the Committee on the Judiciary, will examine carefully the whole of that great opinion, one of the most carefully studied cases in the reports, involving a vast amount of property and involving turpitude on the part of the Pullman Car Company that is almost unequalled in the transactions of any organization, where they bought and received a vast amount of personal property, four or five patents for sleeping cars, obligations, contracts, dues to the transportation company at the time of the transaction, leasing the whole of it for ninety-nine years and agreeing to pay a very large stipend annually, \$264,000, for the lease.

When they came to demand the last two of these stipends for the leasing of the property under their contract, the Pullman Car Company coolly announced that it was not bound by the contract; that it was ultra vires. "But," said the transportation company, "you have got our money; you have got our patent rights; you have been for twelve or fourteen years running under these patents, manufacturing cars; you have made an enormous amount of money; you paid us up to within the last one or two installments; and now you propose to take all that you have received from us upon the plea that you violated your charter in making that contract and hold to the money and the property?" "Yes," and they quietly informed them that that was their purpose; and the Supreme Court was compelled to sustain them.

That leading and strong case, Mr. President, shows that where a contract is made between two corporations, as to either of which it is ultra vires, or when a contract is made contrary to public policy by these artificial and fictitious beings, the powers of legislation, whether State or Federal, according to the nature of the subject which they affect, are complete and full not only to set aside the contracts, but they are complete and full also to treat the agreement made between these parties as an effort, an endeavor, a movement to carry into effect this illegal purpose, and that is the whole scope of the simple joint resolution I have offered.

If that, or something equivalent to it, is adopted by the Congress of the United States, it will break the back of every trust in this Union, and it will save to this people millions upon millions,

untold millions, of money that is now and will hereafter be wrung out of them, and it will save to this country the most profound disgrace that was ever visited upon a civilized country in the world.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What disposition does the Senator from Alabama desire to have made of the joint resolution?

Mr. MORGAN. I desire that it shall be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will, without objection, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROMOTIONS IN NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I now ask that the first bill on the Calendar may be taken up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The Secretary will state the first bill on the Calendar.

The bill (S. 330) to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the Navy and Marine Corps losing numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the war with Spain was announced as first in order, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It provides that the advancement in rank of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, whensoever made, for service rendered during the war with Spain, pursuant, respectively, to the provisions of sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes, shall not interfere with the regular promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion, but that officers so advanced to higher grades by reason of war service shall be carried thereafter as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may at any time be promoted; that each such officer shall hereafter be promoted in due course, contemporaneously with and to take rank next after the officer immediately above him; and that all advancements made by reason of war service shall be appropriately so designated upon the official Navy lists; but no promotion shall be made to fill a vacancy occasioned by the promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal of any officer who, at the time of such promotion, retirement, death, resignation, or dismissal, is an additional member of his grade under the provisions of this act.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to hear an explanation of the necessity for the passage of the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER. I explained this bill before it passed the Senate last summer, on the request of the Senator from Missouri. In brief, it simply provides that when advancements of officers have been made in pursuance of the existing law so that they get promotions, those advancements shall not delay the promotions at the appropriate time of other officers of the Navy. It is a bill which the Senator from Missouri well understood when it passed the Senate before. It is a bill to which I know of no just objection, and, indeed, I know of no one who does object to it in the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Is the bill in the same form as the bill that was passed at the last session?

Mr. CHANDLER. In the same form exactly, the same language as it was when it was passed at the time the Senator from Missouri called my attention to it.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

STATUE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives to make arrangements for the reception and unveiling, on January 18, 1900, of the statue of Daniel Webster, which was in line 3, after the word "and," and to strike out "three" and insert "five."

Mr. CHANDLER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment made by the House of Representatives.

The amendment was concurred in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. How shall the committee on the part of the Senate be selected?

Mr. CHANDLER. By the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. BACON as the committee on the part of the Senate.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM L. GREENE.

Mr. THURSTON. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives announcing the death of Hon. WILLIAM L. GREENE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At the request of the Senator from Nebraska, the Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions

of the House of Representatives referred to by him, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM L. GREENE, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska submits resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM L. GREENE, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Nebraska.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 18, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Foy, from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm, December 15, 1899, with rank from February 16, 1899.

Second Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, from the infantry arm to the cavalry arm, December 15, 1899, with rank from February 16, 1899.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY ARM.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. John F. B. Mitchell, jr., Twelfth Infantry, September 20, 1899, vice Normoyle, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James P. Drouillard, Sixth Infantry, September 30, 1899, vice Brady, First Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, Eighteenth Infantry, October 1, 1899, vice Grubbs, Sixth Infantry, deceased.

Second Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, Twenty-first Infantry, October 2, 1899, vice Alexander, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James M. Love, jr., Twenty-first Infantry, October 8, 1899, vice Wild, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul H. McCook, Fifth Infantry, October 10, 1899, vice Johnson, Second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, jr., Thirteenth Infantry, October 11, 1899, vice Lindsay, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

TO BE CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. George A. Detchmندی, First Infantry (now serving under the name of George A. Detchmندی), to be captain of infantry, to fill an original vacancy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Eugene E. Barton, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be captain, December 13, 1899, vice Whitthorne, declined.

Second Lieut. Cullen C. Mitchell, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be first lieutenant, December 13, 1899, vice Barton, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

Private William J. Whitthorne, jr., Troop —, Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers, to be second lieutenant, December 13, 1899, vice Mitchell, Fortieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, promoted.

To be assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant.

Frank W. Dudley, of California, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, December 13, 1899, vice Cook, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, promoted.

SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS.

Daniel F. Healy, of Manchester, Hillsboro County, to be a supervisor of the Twelfth Census for the supervisor's district of New Hampshire. Appointed July 25, 1899, during the recess of the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1899.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

George Gray, of Delaware, to be United States circuit judge for the Third judicial circuit.

CONSUL.

Daniel S. Kidder, of Florida, to be consul of the United States at Algiers, Africa.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Joseph A. Gill, of Kansas, to be judge of the United States court of the northern district of the Indian Territory.

SUPERVISOR OF TWELFTH CENSUS.

Albert Steinhart, of Greenville, Butler County, to be a supervisor of the Twelfth Census for the Second supervisor's district of Alabama.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Corpl. Henry A. Hanigan, Troop G, Eighth United States Cavalry, April 5, 1899.

Q. M. Sergt. Thomas A. Vicars, Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry, April 5, 1899.

Acting Hosp. Steward William L. Reed, United States Army, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Charles L. McKain, Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, April 5, 1899.

Corpl. James D. Reams, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, United States Army, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Andrew J. Dougherty, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Oliver S. Eskridge, Company E, Eighteenth United States Infantry, April 5, 1899.

Hospital Steward Joel R. Lee, United States Army, April 5, 1899.

Private George E. Stewart, Battery A, Fifth United States Artillery, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Bernard Sharp, Battery L, Third United States Artillery, April 5, 1899.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth United States Infantry, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Earnest M. Reeve, Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry, April 5, 1899.

Private Olin R. Booth, general service, United States Army, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Ernst Hagedorn, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry, April 5, 1899.

First Sergt. Hjalmer Erickson, Troop M, Eighth United States Cavalry, April 5, 1899.

Corpl. James W. Furlow, United States Signal Corps, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Joseph Herring, Battery E, Third United States Artillery, April 5, 1899.

Sergt. Clark D. Dudley, Battery H, Sixth United States Artillery, April 5, 1899.

Corpl. Ben Holladay Dorcy, Battery G, Fourth United States Artillery, April 5, 1899.

Corpl. Robert I. Rees, Battalion of Engineers, United States Army, October 1, 1899.

Corpl. Paul A. Barry, Company L, Twentieth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Albert C. Osborn, Company E, Eighteenth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Paul Draper, Company D, Sixteenth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Corpl. Frank W. Ball, Company A, Seventeenth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Private George Deiss, Battery D, Sixth United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Private Adrian V. L. R. de Beaumont, Company C, Seventh United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

First Sergt. Hugh K. Taylor, Battery O, Fourth United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Jesse M. Cullison, Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. William H. Noble, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Andrew C. Wright, Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Ever R. Wilson, Battery I, Seventh United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Haywood Robbins, Battery L, Fifth United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Corpl. Edward C. Bolton, Company H, Nineteenth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Sidney S. Burbank, Company H, Nineteenth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Clenard McLaughlin, Company H, Nineteenth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Maj. Lynn S. Edwards, Second United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Private Edward B. Mitchell, Hospital Corps, United States Army, October 1, 1899.

First-Class Sergt. Clarence N. Jones, Signal Corps, United States Army, October 1, 1899.

Corpl. James H. Como, Battery I, Third United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. George M. Brooke, Battery O, First United States Artillery, October 1, 1899.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. William E. Bennett, jr., Sixth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

Corpl. Wilbur A. McDaniel, Company G, Sixth United States Infantry, October 1, 1899.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Corpl. Henry W. Parker, Troop K, Sixth United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Private Charles E. McCullough, Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Corpl. William H. Winters, Troop B, Sixth United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Douglas McCaskey, Troop K, Sixth United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Samuel B. Pearson, Troop I, First United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Albert A. King, Troop I, First United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Sergt. Dorsey Cullen, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Freeborn P. Holcomb, Troop L, Eighth United States Cavalry, October 1, 1899.

Frederick C. Johnson, of Illinois, April 10, 1899.

Paul T. Hayne, jr., of South Carolina, May 1, 1899.

Roger Stanley Fitch, of New York, June 1, 1899.

Eurubian H. Rubotton, of California, June 1, 1899.

William B. Cowin, of Nebraska, June 1, 1899.

Fred E. Buchan, of Kansas, July 1, 1899.

Leslie A. I. Chapman, of Iowa, July 1, 1899.

Aubrey Lippincott, of Colorado, August 1, 1899.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. James Allen, Signal Corps, December 1, 1899.

To be major.

Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, December 1, 1899.

TO BE CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. George A. Detchemendy, First Infantry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

George H. Kearny, formerly a chief engineer in the Navy, to be a commander in the Navy from the 3d day of March, 1899, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States."

William S. Moore, formerly a chief engineer in the Navy, to be a commander in the Navy from the 3d day of March, 1899, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States."

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles T. Vogelgesang, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 11th day of June, 1899.

Lieut. Commander George Cowie, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles B. McVay, jr., to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Commander Charles P. Howell, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. John T. Newton, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lay H. Everhart, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Waldemar D. Rose, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Claude Bailey, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899 (subject to the examinations required by law).

Lieut. Charles F. Pond, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John H. Dayton, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Walter McLean, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lucius A. Bostwick, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Washington I. Chambers, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William A. Moffett, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. James C. Gillmore, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Julian R. Latimer, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Benjamin Tappan, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Doctor E. Dismukes, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Charles A. Gove, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John R. Edie, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Reginald R. Belknap, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) DeWitt Blamer, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 6th day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Commander Charles P. Perkins, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1899.

Lieut. DeWitt Coffman, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John K. Robison, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1899.

Commander Charles H. Stockton, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1899.

Lieut. Commander Charles G. Bowman, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1899.

Lieut. William G. Hannum, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Arthur L. Willard, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1899.

Capt. Alexander H. McCormick, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 9th day of September, 1899.

Commander Asa Walker, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 9th day of September, 1899.

Lieut. Commander William P. Potter, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 9th day of September, 1899.

Lieut. Richard Henderson, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 9th day of September, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edwin T. Pollock, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th day of September, 1899.

Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1899.

Lieut. Thomas D. Griffin, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clark D. Stearns, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 22d day of September, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry C. Kuenzli, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 24th day of September, 1899.

Commander Oscar W. Farenholt, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 25th day of September, 1899.

Lieut. Commander Giles B. Harber, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 25th day of September, 1899.

Lieut. Henry Minett, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 25th day of September, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John H. Rowen, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 25th day of September, 1899.

Capt. Albert S. Barker, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 10th day of October, 1899.

Commander Edward T. Strong, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 10th day of October, 1899.

Lieut. Commander John B. Briggs, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 10th day of October, 1899.

Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 10th day of October, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry H. Hough, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 10th day of October, 1899.

Commander Robert E. Impey, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 2d day of November, 1899.

Lieut. Commander Newton E. Mason, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of November, 1899.

Lieut. William Braunersreuther, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 2d day of November, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Milton E. Reed, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 2d day of November, 1899.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harley H. Christy, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 21st day of November, 1899.

Commander Eugene W. Watson, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 22d day of November, 1899.

Lieut. Commander Arthur P. Nazro, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of November, 1899.

Lieut. Francis H. Sherman, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 22d day of November, 1899.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE).

From the 17th day of April, 1899.

John P. J. Ryan.
John R. Morris.
Chester Wells.

From the 1st day of July, 1899.

Irvin V. Gillis.
Ridley McLean.
Raymond Stone.
David F. Sellers.
Charles Webster.
John T. Tompkins.
John M. Hudgins.
Provost Babin.
Simon P. Fullinwider.
Lewis B. Jones.
Boling K. McMorris.
Stephen V. Graham.
Alfred W. Hinds.
Ernest L. Bennett.
Roscoe C. Moody.
Fritz L. Sandoz.
Leland F. James.
John McC. Luby.
Ralph H. Chappell.
Joseph M. Reeves.
William P. Scott (subject to examination).
Arthur G. Kavanagh.
Ignatius T. Cooper.
Carlton F. Snow.
Henry T. Baker.
Frank Lyon.
Charles S. Bookwalter.
Hutch I. Cone.
Roscoe C. Bulmer.
Gilbert S. Galbraith.
Emory Winship (subject to examination).
Roscoe Spear.
Robert W. McNeely.
Walter S. Turpin (subject to examination).
George L. P. Stone.
William S. Whitted.
Robert H. Osborn (subject to examination).
Walter J. Manion.
George E. Gelm.
Clarence England.
Edwin H. De Lany.

POSTMASTER.

Minot Wales Baker, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 18, 1899.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

Mr. BARTLETT appeared and took the oath of office.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the special order.
The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That on Monday, December 11, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. No. 1, entitled "A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes;" general debate thereon shall continue to not later than 5 o'clock p. m. of Friday, the 15th day of December, and thereafter debate under the five-minute rule until 5 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, the 16th day of December, at which time the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House, with any amendments adopted by the committee, and a vote shall be taken on the bill and amendments, if any, without intervening motion, to final passage, immediately after the reading of the Journal on Monday, the 18th day of December. And during said debate the House shall on each day adjourn not later than 5 o'clock p. m.

Mr. GAINES. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GAINES. Is it not now in order to move to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union—

The SPEAKER. It is not.

Mr. GAINES. For the purpose of reporting a bill for the free coinage of silver at the present legal ratio?

The SPEAKER. The question is, Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and it was accordingly engrossed and read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, on that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas, 190, nays 150, not voting 14; as follows:

YEAS—190.

Acheson,	Dick,	Lacey,	Reeves,
Adams,	Dolliver,	Landis,	Roberts, Mass.
Alexander,	Dovener,	Lane,	Rodenberg,
Allen, Me.	Driggs,	Lawrence,	Ruppert,
Babcock,	Driscoll,	Levy,	Russell,
Bailey, Kans.	Eddy,	Linney,	Scudder,
Baker,	Emerson,	Littauer,	Shattuc,
Barham,	Esch,	Littlefield,	Shelden,
Barney,	Faris,	Long,	Sherman,
Bartholdt,	Fitzgerald, N. Y.	Lorimer,	Showalter,
Bingham,	Fletcher,	Loud,	Smith, Ill.
Boreing,	Fordney,	Loudenslager,	Smith, H. C.
Boutell, Ill.	Foss,	Loving,	Smith, Samuel W.
Boutelle, Me.	Fowler,	Lybrand,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bowersock,	Freer,	McAleer,	Southard,
Brick,	Gamble,	McCall,	Spalding,
Bromwell,	Gardner, Mich.	McCleary,	Sperry,
Brosius,	Gardner, N. J.	McPherson,	Sprague,
Brown,	Gibson,	Mahon,	Steele,
Brownlow,	Gill,	Mann,	Stevens, Minn.
Bull,	Gillett, Mass.	Marsh,	Stewart, N. J.
Burke, S. Dak.	Graff,	Mercer,	Stewart, N. Y.
Burkett,	Graham,	Mesick,	Stewart, Wis.
Burleigh,	Greene, Mass.	Metcalf,	Sulloway,
Burton,	Grosvenor,	Miller,	Tawney,
Butler,	Grout,	Minor,	Taylor, Ohio
Calderhead,	Grow,	Mondell,	Thayer,
Cannon,	Hamilton,	Moody, Mass.	Thomas, Iowa
Capron,	Haugen,	Moody, Oreg.	Thropp,
Chickering,	Hawley,	Morgan,	Tompkins,
Clarke, N. H.	Heatwole,	Morris,	Tongue,
Clayton, N. Y.	Hedge,	Mudd,	Underhill,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hemenway,	Needham,	Van Voorhis,
Connell,	Henry, Conn.	O'Grady,	Wachter,
Cooper, Wis.	Hepburn,	Olmsted,	Wadsworth,
Corliss,	Hill,	Otjen,	Wanger,
Cousins,	Hitt,	Overstreet,	Warner,
Cromer,	Hoffecker,	Packer, Pa.	Waters,
Crump,	Hopkins,	Parker, N. J.	Watson,
Crumpacker,	Howell,	Payne,	Weaver,
Curtis,	Hull,	Pearce, Mo.	Weeks,
Cushman,	Jack,	Pearre,	Weymouth,
Dahle, Wis.	Jenkins,	Phillips,	White,
Dalzell,	Jones, Wash.	Powers,	Wilson, N. Y.
Davenport, S. A.	Kahn,	Prince,	Wright,
Davidson,	Kerr,	Pugh,	Young, Pa.
Dayton,	Ketcham,	Ray,	
Denny,	Knox,	Reeder,	

NAYS—150.

Adamson,	De Armond,	Little,	Ryan, Pa.
Allen, Ky.	De Graffenreid,	Livingston,	Salmon,
Allen, Miss.	De Vries,	Lloyd,	Shackleford,
Atwater,	Dinsmore,	McClellan,	Shafroth,
Bailey, Tex.	Dougherty,	McCulloch,	Sheppard,
Ball,	Elliott,	McDowell,	Sibley,
Bankhead,	Epes,	McLain,	Sims,
Barber,	Finley,	McRae,	Slayden,
Bartlett,	Fitzgerald, Mass.	Maddox,	Small,
Bell,	Fitzpatrick,	May,	Smith, Ky.
Benton,	Fleming,	Meekison,	Snodgrass,
Berry,	Foster,	Meyer, La.	Sparkman,
Bradley,	Fox,	Miers, Ind.	Spight,
Brantley,	Gaines,	Moon,	Stark,
Breazeale,	Gaston,	Muller,	Stephens, Tex.
Brenner,	Gilbert,	Naphen,	Stokes,
Brewer,	Glynn,	Neville,	Sulzer,
Brundidge,	Gordon,	Newlands,	Sutherland,
Burke, Tex.	Green, Pa.	Noonan,	Swanson,
Burleson,	Griffith,	Norton, Ohio	Talbert,
Burnett,	Griggs,	Norton, S. C.	Tate,
Caldwell,	Hall,	Otey,	Taylor, Ala.
Carmack,	Hay,	Pierce, Tenn.	Terry,
Chanler,	Henry, Miss.	Poik,	Thomas, N. C.
Clark, Mo.	Henry, Tex.	Quarles,	Turner,
Clayton, Ala.	Howard,	Ransdell,	Underwood,
Cochran, Mo.	Jett,	Rhea, Ky.	Vandiver,
Cooney,	Johnston,	Rhea, Va.	Wheeler, Ky.
Cooper, Tex.	Jones, Va.	Richardson,	Williams, J. R.
Cowherd,	Kitchin,	Ridgely,	Williams, W. E.
Cox,	Kleberg,	Riordon,	Williams, Miss.
Crawford,	Kluttz,	Rixey,	Wilson, Idaho
Crowley,	Lamb,	Robb,	Wilson, S. C.
Cummings,	Lanham,	Robbins,	Young, Va.
Cusack,	Latimer,	Robinson, Ind.	Zenor,
Daly, N. J.	Lentz,	Robinson, Nebr.	Ziegler,
Davenport, S. W.	Lester,	Rucker,	
Davis,	Lewis,	Ryan, N. Y.	

NOT VOTING—14.

Bellamy,	Catchings,	Joy,	Vreeland,
Bishop,	Davey,	Robertson, La.	Wheeler, Ala.
Broussard,	Gillet, N. Y.	Smith, Md.	
Campbell,	Harmer,	Stallings,	

So the bill was passed.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. HARMER with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. BISHOP with Mr. CAMPBELL.

For this day:

Mr. VREELAND with Mr. DAVEY.

Mr. JOY with Mr. CATCHINGS.

Mr. GILLET of New York with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Montana, Mr. CAMPBELL. I therefore withdraw my vote. If he were present he would vote "nay," and I would vote "yea."

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say on behalf of my colleague, Mr. JOY, that he is detained by serious illness in his family. If present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. BELLAMY, is necessarily detained from the House this morning. If present, he would vote "nay."

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

On motion of Mr. OVERSTREET, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I ask indefinite leave to print some remarks upon the financial bill which has just passed, and with it an appendix of some speeches heretofore made by me and an analysis of various votes upon coinage and currency legislation.

The SPEAKER. For what length of time does the gentleman ask?

Mr. McRAE. I would like to have the time unlimited, because of my ill health.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent that he be permitted to print remarks on the bill just passed and to have unlimited time to do so, he having been confined to the hospital during the consideration of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the House to grant me the privilege of printing, without any limit now, on account of the fact that I was not present during the debate.

The SPEAKER. A similar request to that last granted is made by the gentleman from Georgia. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make a similar request. I was absent on account of a death in my family.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts, absent on account of a death in his family, submits a similar request. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to submit the following designation of committees, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Elections No. 1.—Messrs. Robert W. Taylor, Ohio; Romulus Z. Linney, North Carolina; James R. Mann, Illinois; Edward L. Hamilton, Michigan; Samuel A. Davenport, Pennsylvania; E. J. Burkett, Nebraska; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi, and M. H. Glynn, New York.

Elections No. 2.—Messrs. Walter L. Weaver, Ohio; Marlin E. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; C. B. Landis, Indiana; J. M. Miller, Kansas; C. H. Burke, South Dakota; Lot Thomas, Iowa; James M. Robinson, Indiana; John Wesley Gaines, Tennessee, and Henry D. Green, Pennsylvania.

Elections No. 3.—Messrs. William S. Mesick, Michigan; Aaron V. S. Cochran, New York; G. W. Faris, Indiana; E. W. Roberts, Massachusetts; Edgar Weeks, Michigan; M. E. Driscoll, New York; Robert W. Miers, Indiana; Robert E. Burke, Texas, and Frank A. McLain, Mississippi.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Sereno E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa; George W. Steele, Indiana; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Chester I. Long, Kansas; James D. Richardson, Tennessee; Samuel M. Robertson, Louisiana; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; George B. McClellan, New York; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada, and S. B. Cooper, Texas. (One vacancy.)

Appropriations.—Messrs. Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; William W. Grout, Vermont; James A. Hemenway, Indiana; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky; H. C. Van Voorhis, Ohio; James T. McCleary, Minnesota; Lucius N. Littauer, New York; Leonidas F. Livingston, Georgia; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; John M. Allen, Mississippi; John C. Bell, Colorado; Rice A. Pierce, Tennessee; Macenas E. Benton, Missouri, and George W. Taylor, Alabama.

Judiciary.—Messrs. George W. Ray, New York; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; DeAlva S. Alexander, New York; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Winfield S. Kerr, Ohio; Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; R. H. Freer, West Virginia; Julius Kahn, California; William L. Terry, Arkansas; David A. DeArmond, Missouri; Samuel W. T. Lanham, Texas; William Elliott, South Carolina; Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; David H. Smith, Kentucky, and William H. Fleming, Georgia.

Banking and Currency.—Messrs. Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania; Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; George W. Prince, Illinois; Adin B. Capron, Rhode Island; Joseph R. Lane, Iowa; W. A. Calderhead, Kansas; Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; W. C. Lovering, Massachusetts; W. B. Shattuc, Ohio; Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee; Jesse F. Stallings, Alabama; E. H. Driggs, New York; W. Jasper Talbert, South Carolina; John S. Rhea, Kentucky; John R. Thayer, Massachusetts, and E. B. Lewis, Georgia.

Coinage, Weights, and Measures.—Messrs. James H. Southard, Ohio; Edward S. Minor, Wisconsin; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; Theobald Otjen, Wisconsin; H. S. Boutell, Illinois; F. W. Cushman, Washington; J. D. Bowersock, Kansas; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; J. M. E. O'Grady, New York; Russell J. Waters, California; Edwin R. Ridgely, Kansas; Charles F. Cochran, Missouri; John F. Shafroth, Colorado; James M. Griggs, Georgia; John Wesley Gaines, Tennessee; R. D. Sutherland, Nebraska; J. M. Levy, New York, and John F. Wilson, Arizona.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—Messrs. William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; James S. Sherman, New York; Irving P. Wager, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; John B. Corliss, Michigan; James F. Stewart, New Jersey; John A. Barham, California; R. B. Hawley, Texas; James R. Mann, Illinois; William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; William McAleer, Pennsylvania; Robert C. Davey, Louisiana; William C. Adamson, Georgia; Robert W. Davis, Florida; Nicholas Muller, New York, and D. W. Shackelford, Missouri.

Rivers and Harbors.—Messrs. Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Walter Reeves, Illinois; Blackburn B. Dovener, West Virginia; Roswell P. Bishop, Michigan; Ernest F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; Page Morris, Minnesota; De Alva S. Alexander, New York; Thomas H. Tongue, Oregon; G. P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; J. H. Davidson, Wisconsin; Thomas C. Catchings, Mississippi; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; Philip D. McCulloch, Arkansas; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky; Stephen M. Sparkman, Florida, and Thomas H. Ball, Texas.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries.—Messrs. Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; James R. Young, Pennsylvania; Archibald Lybrand, Ohio; William S. Greene, Massachusetts; E. S. Minor, Wisconsin; Fred C. Stevens, Minnesota; W. L. Jones, Washington; J. W. Fordney, Michigan; Frank C. Wachter, Maryland; John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; Marion De Vries, California; Thomas Spight, Mississippi; William D. Daly, New Jersey; J. E. Ransdell, Louisiana; William Astor Chanler, New York, and John H. Small, North Carolina.

Agriculture.—Messrs. James W. Wadsworth, New York; E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; William B. Baker, Maryland; William Lorimer, Illinois; William Connell, Pennsylvania; George H. White, North Carolina; W. J. Bailey, Kansas; C. F. Wright, Pennsylvania; Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; H. B. Dahle, Wisconsin; John S. Williams, Mississippi; J. William Stokes, South Carolina; John Lamb, Virginia; James Cooney, Missouri; R. B. Gordon, Ohio; H. D. Allen, Kentucky; William Neville, Nebraska, and J. F. Wilson, Arizona.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; William Alden Smith, Michigan; Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; C. N. Fowler, New Jersey; C. B. Landis, Indiana; F. G. Clarke, New Hampshire; Seth W. Brown, Ohio; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; Champ Clark, Missouri; John S. Williams, Mississippi; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky; William M. Howard, Georgia; A. S. Burleson, Texas, and Townsend Scudder, New York.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; John H. Ketcham, New York; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; A. B. Capron, Rhode Island; Fred C. Stevens, Minnesota; Charles Dick, Ohio; F. W. Mondell, Wyoming; J. J. Esch, Wisconsin; William Sulzer, New York; Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee; John J. Lentz, Ohio; James Hay, Virginia; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois; J. L. Slayden, Texas; Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana, and Pedro Perea, New Mexico.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; George E. Foss, Illinois; Alston G. Dayton, West Virginia; Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; R. B. Hawley, Texas; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Melville Bull, Rhode Island; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; James E. Watson, Indiana; Victor H. Metcalf, California; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia; John F. Rixey, Virginia; W. W. Kitchin, North Carolina; W. D. Vandiver, Missouri, and Charles K. Wheeler, Kentucky.

Post-Office and Post-Roads.—Messrs. Eugene F. Loud, California; John H. Ketcham, New York; George W. Smith, Illinois; John J. Gardner, New Jersey; Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; William Lorimer, Illinois; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; Smith McPherson, Iowa; George W. Cromer, Indiana; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; John A. Moon, Tennessee; James M. Griggs, Georgia; R. E. Burke, Texas; John S. Little, Arkansas; Joseph C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; W. S. Cowherd, Missouri, and Pedro Perea, New Mexico.

Public Lands.—Messrs. John F. Lacey, Iowa; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; F. W. Mondell, Wyoming; J. M. Miller, Kansas; C. H. Burke, South Dakota; W. L. Jones, Washington; E. J. Burkett, Nebraska; John J. Esch, Wisconsin; M. A. Moody, Oregon; J. C. Needham, California; John F. Shafroth, Colorado; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; Marion De Vries, California; David Meekison, Ohio; Francis M. Griffith, Indiana; Edgar Wilson, Idaho; S. Brundidge, jr., Arkansas, and D. T. Flynn, Oklahoma.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. James S. Sherman, New York; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; Alexander Stewart, Wisconsin; John F. Lacey, Iowa; Horace B. Packer, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Pearce, Missouri; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; C. D. Sheldon, Michigan; Joseph J. Gill, Ohio; John S. Little, Arkansas; John H. Stephens, Texas; William T. Zenor, Indiana; Stanyarne Wilson, South Carolina; John R. Thayer, Massachusetts; John J. Fitzgerald, New York; John Dougherty, Missouri, and D. T. Flynn, Oklahoma.

Territories.—Messrs. William S. Knox, Massachusetts; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; B. F. Spalding, North Dakota; A. L. Brick, Indiana; Joseph R. Lane, Iowa; W. H. Graham, Pennsylvania; F. W. Cushman, Washington; Vincent Boreing, Kentucky; William McAleer, Pennsylvania; John A. Moon, Tennessee; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; John A. McDowell, Ohio; D. E. Finley, South Carolina; S. P. Epes, Virginia; Pedro Perea, New Mexico, and D. T. Flynn, Oklahoma.

Insular Affairs.—Messrs. Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; Sereno E. Payne, New York; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; Eugene F. Loud, California; James A. Tawney, Minnesota; Joseph W. Babcock, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; E. D. Crumpacker, Indiana; W. A. Jones, Virginia; John W. Maddox, Georgia; J. R. Williams, Illinois; R. L. Henry, Texas; E. W. Carmack, Tennessee; H. D. Clayton, Alabama, and Joseph C. Sibley, Pennsylvania.

Railroads and Canals.—Messrs. Charles A. Chickering, New York; James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; William B. Shattuc, Ohio; Joseph B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; Seth W. Brown, Ohio; Rosseau O. Crump, Michigan; E. W. Roberts, Massachusetts; H. C. Smith, Michigan; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; J. W. Denny, Maryland; John S. Burnett, Alabama; J. W. Atwater, North Carolina, and John D. Bellamy, North Carolina.

Manufactures.—Messrs. George W. Faris, Indiana; W. B. Baker, Maryland; J. E. Thropp, Pennsylvania; John K. Stewart, New York; L. W. Emerson, New York; Joseph J. Gill, Ohio; W. D. Vandiver, Missouri; John D. Bellamy, North Carolina; John Q. Underhill, New York; D. E. Finley, South Carolina, and T. F. Klutz, North Carolina.

Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Rosseau O. Crump, Michigan; Frank M. Eddy, Minnesota; William Connell, Pennsylvania; Carlos D. Sheldon, Michigan; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; W. C. Lovering, Massachusetts; Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; M. A. Moody, Oregon; Farish Carter Tate, Georgia; James W. Ryan, Pennsylvania; E. Wilson, Idaho; A. J. Campbell, Montana; J. K. P. Hall, Pennsylvania, and J. F. Wilson, Arizona.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. David H. Mercer, Nebraska; Charles W. Gillet, New York; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; George W. Weymouth, Massachusetts; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; Alexander Stewart, Wisconsin; J. B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; W. A. Rodenberg, Illinois; John H. Bankhead, Alabama; John H. Little, Arkansas; William G. Brantley, Georgia; James Norton, South Carolina; J. W. Smith, Maryland, and C. R. Thomas, North Carolina.

Pacific Railroads.—Messrs. H. Henry Powers, Vermont; William P. Hepburn, Iowa; George W. Paris, Indiana; William B. Shattuck, Ohio; William Alden Smith, Michigan; S. A. Davenport, Pennsylvania; S. W. Brown, Ohio; George E. Foss, Illinois; J. E. Thropp, Pennsylvania; M. E. Driscoll, New York; James L. Slayden, Texas; J. M. Quarles, Virginia; J. L. Sheppard, Texas; D. E. Finley, South Carolina, and E. T. Noonan, Illinois.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.—Messrs. Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Page Morris, Minnesota; C. F. Joy, Missouri; G. W. Prince, Illinois; J. J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; R. B. Hawley, Texas; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; W. A. Rodenberg, Illinois; John M. Allen, Mississippi; Willis Brewer, Alabama; Robert Broussard, Louisiana; William M. Howard, Georgia, and A. Gaston, Pennsylvania.

Education.—Messrs. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; W. S. Knox, Massachusetts; H. H. Powers, Vermont; H. S. Boutell, Illinois; Washington Gardner, Michigan; A. S. Tompkins, New York; S. M. Jack, Pennsylvania; S. R. Morgan, Ohio; David A. De Armond, Missouri; C. L. Bartlett, Georgia; William D. Vandiver, Missouri; Thomas Cusack, Illinois, and J. W. Denny, Maryland.

Labor.—Messrs. John J. Gardner, New Jersey; J. T. McCleary, Minnesota; William Lorimer, Illinois; Joseph B. Showalter, Pennsylvania; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; E. S. Henry, Connecticut; W. H. Graham, Pennsylvania; Louis W. Emerson, New York; W. Jasper Talbert, South Carolina; John S. Rhea, Kentucky; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Ben F. Caldwell, Illinois, and D. J. Riordon, New York.

Militia.—Messrs. Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; John A. T. Hull, Iowa; George W. Steele, Indiana; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; W. H. Graham, Pennsylvania; Charles Dick, Ohio; Washington Gardner, Michigan; William L. Stark, Nebraska; W. A. Young, Virginia; Oscar Turner, Kentucky; Joseph B. Crowley, Illinois, and Jacob Ruppert, jr., New York.

Patents.—Messrs. Winfield S. Kerr, Ohio; Walter Reeves, Illinois; S. S. Barney, Wisconsin; J. B. Corliss, Michigan; R. H. Freer, West Virginia; J. M. E. O'Grady, New York; A. S. Tompkins, New York; S. M. Jack, Pennsylvania; William Sulzer, New York; Champ Clark, Missouri; T. Y. Fitzpatrick, Kentucky; P. Breazeale, Louisiana, and W. H. Rhea, Virginia.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; E. S. Minor, Wisconsin; J. V. Graff, Illinois; Samuel W. Smith, Michigan; W. A. Calderhead, Kansas; A. V. S. Cochrane, New York; Thomas Hedge, Iowa; J. H. Hoffecker, Delaware; Robert W. Miers, Indiana; James A. Norton, Ohio; Edmund H. Driggs, New York; Thomas Spight, Mississippi; Joseph B. Crowley, Illinois, and A. Gaston, Pennsylvania.

Pensions.—Messrs. Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Jacob H. Bromwell, Ohio; George W. Weymouth, Massachusetts; Carlos D. Sheldon, Michigan; Vincent Boreing, Kentucky; E. B. Vreeland, New York; Henry C. Smith, Michigan; Edgar Weeks, Michigan; Jesse F. Stallings, Alabama; R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas; Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick, Kentucky; S. W. Davenport, Pennsylvania, and W. T. Crawford, North Carolina.

Claims.—Messrs. Joseph V. Graff, Illinois; Charles E. Pearce, Missouri; Loren Fletcher, Minnesota; H. S. Boutell, Illinois; Lot Thomas, Iowa; J. C. Needham, California; J. H. Southard, Ohio; Joseph Thropp, Pennsylvania; W. J. Bailey, Kansas; Edward A. Robb, Missouri; John F. Rixey, Virginia; P. J. Otey, Virginia; John Q. Underhill, New York; F. O. Phillips, Ohio, and J. J. Fitzgerald, New York.

War Claims.—Messrs. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pennsylvania; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; Theobald Otjen, Wisconsin; William S. Mesick, Michigan; Walter L. Weaver, Ohio; G. N. Hagen, Iowa; B. F. Spalding, North Dakota; Charles E. Pearce, Missouri; Patrick Henry, Mississippi; Thomas J. Bradley, New York; John L. Brenner, Ohio; T. W. Sims, Tennessee, and Ben F. Caldwell, Illinois.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. George W. Smith, Illinois; R. P. Bishop, Michigan; A. V. S. Cochrane, New York; A. Lybrand, Ohio; H. B. Packer, Pennsylvania; J. E. Watson, Indiana; Abram L. Brick, Indiana; J. M. E. O'Grady, New York; W. A. Jones, Virginia; P. D. McCulloch, Arkansas; Mitchell May, New York; D. E. Johnston, West Virginia; G. G. Gilbert, Kentucky, and Pedro Perea, New Mexico.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Joseph W. Babcock, Wisconsin; Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Charles F. Sprague, Massachusetts; David H. Mercer, Nebraska; George H. White, North Carolina; Samuel W. Smith, Michigan; Amos L. Allen, Maine; George A. Pearre, Maryland; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina; W. S. Cowherd, Missouri; Peter J. Otey, Virginia; J. A. Norton, Ohio; T. W. Sims, Tennessee, and B. T. Clayton, New York.

Revision of the Laws.—Messrs. Vespasian Warner, Illinois; Henry R. Gibson, Tennessee; Alston C. Dayton, West Virginia; Romulus Z. Linney, North Carolina; Theobald Otjen, Wisconsin; Archibald Lybrand, Ohio; M. E. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; A. S. Tompkins, New York; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; G. A. Robbins, Alabama; J. S. Robinson, Nebraska; William Elza Williams, Illinois, and J. S. Salmon, New Jersey.

Reform in the Civil Service.—Messrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Charles B. Landis, Indiana; J. F. Lacey, Iowa; J. H. Bromwell, Ohio; C. N. Fowler, New Jersey; J. D. Bowersock, Kansas; J. R. Mann, Illinois; Victor Metcalf, California; S. M. Robertson, Louisiana; W. L. Terry, Arkansas; William Elliott, South Carolina; John F. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts, and M. H. Glynn, New York.

Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.—Messrs. John B. Corliss, Michigan; H. Henry Powers, Vermont; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; C. A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; W. P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Charles Curtis, Kansas; F. O. Phillips, Ohio; W. W. Rucker, Missouri; C. E. Snodgrass, Tennessee; E. D. Ziegler, Pennsylvania; G. P. Foster, Illinois, and P. Breazeale, Louisiana.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.—Messrs. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; S. J. Pugh, Kentucky; J. D. Bowersock, Kansas; Washington Gardner, Michigan; Amos L. Allen, Maine; S. R. Morgan, Ohio; Oscar Turner, Kentucky; Laird H. Barber, Pennsylvania; J. S. Burnett, Alabama; R. K. Polk, Pennsylvania, and W. H. Ryan, New York.

Irrigation of Arid Lands.—Messrs. Thomas H. Tongue, Oregon; John A. Barham, California; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; George W. Ray, New York; Vespasian Warner, Illinois; W. A. Reeder, Kansas; F. O. Phillips, Ohio; John F. Shafroth, Colorado; R. D. Sutherland, Nebraska; Edgar Wilson, Idaho, and A. Gaston, Pennsylvania.

Immigration and Naturalization.—Messrs. W. B. Shattuck, Ohio; Joseph V. Graff, Illinois; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; B. F. Howell, New Jersey; W. B. Baker, Maryland; G. P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; Julius Kahn, California; Peter J. Otey, Virginia; A. J. Campbell, Montana; Jacob Ruppert, jr., New York, and Frank E. Wilson, New York.

Ventilation and Acoustics.—Messrs. George W. Prince, Illinois; E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; W. A. Reeder, Kansas; S. R. Morgan, Ohio; David H. Smith, Kentucky; Frank E. Wilson, New York, and J. W. Atwater, North Carolina.

Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. William Alden Smith, Michigan; Horace B. Packer, Pennsylvania; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; F. G. Clarke, New Hampshire; Rufus E. Lester, Georgia; Laird H. Barber, Pennsylvania, and Willis Brewer, Alabama.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Robert G. Cousins, Iowa;

James W. Wadsworth, New York; G. A. Pearre, Maryland; J. W. Fordney, Michigan; William L. Terry, Arkansas; John Lamb, Virginia, and E. D. Ziegler, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. William W. Grout, Vermont; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; James R. Young, Pennsylvania; W. L. Stark, Nebraska, and J. S. Burnett, Alabama.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. James F. Stewart, New Jersey; W. S. Greene, Massachusetts; Louis W. Emerson, New York; R. J. Waters, California; Stanyarne Wilson, South Carolina; J. L. Brenner, Ohio, and Thomas Cusack, Illinois.

Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.—Messrs. Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; Joseph J. Gill, Ohio; F. C. Wachter, Maryland; G. W. Cromer, Indiana; Edward Robb, Missouri; G. G. Gilbert, Kentucky, and J. K. P. Hall, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Messrs. Charles Curtis, Kansas; B. B. Dovener, West Virginia; M. A. Moody, Oregon; A. L. Brick, Indiana; D. J. Riordon, New York; Edward T. Noonan, Illinois, and H. D. Green, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice.—Messrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa; W. H. Moody, Massachusetts; Julius Kahn, California; R. Z. Linney, North Carolina; Thomas C. Catchings, Mississippi; Thomas J. Bradley, New York, and W. A. Young, Virginia.

Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.—Messrs. Charles W. Gillet, New York; C. F. Wright, Pennsylvania; H. B. Dahle, Wisconsin; W. J. Bailey, Kansas; James W. Ryan, Pennsylvania; Mitchell May, New York, and J. W. Atwater, North Carolina.

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; W. A. Rodenberg, Illinois; J. H. Hoffecker, Delaware; J. H. Small, North Carolina; T. Scudder, New York, and David E. Johnston, West Virginia.

Accounts.—Messrs. Melville Bull, Rhode Island; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; Eugene F. Loud, California; M. E. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; E. B. Vreeland, New York; H. C. Smith, Michigan; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas, and Henry F. Naphen, Massachusetts.

Select Committee on Census.—Messrs. Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois; Charles A. Russell, Connecticut; Joseph W. Babcock, Wisconsin; Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; E. F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; E. D. Crumacker, Indiana; E. C. Burleigh, Maine; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Francis M. Griffith, Indiana; John A. McDowell, Ohio; Stanyarne Wilson, South Carolina; William H. Ryan, New York, and Theodore F. Kluttz, North Carolina.

Library.—Messrs. Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; J. T. McCleary, Minnesota, and Amos J. Cummings, New York.

Printing.—Messrs. Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota; Vincent Boreing, Kentucky, and F. C. Tate, Georgia.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. W. B. Baker, Maryland; E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; J. K. Stewart, New York; Henry C. Smith, Michigan; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; Stanyarne Wilson, South Carolina, and R. K. Polk, Pennsylvania.

During the reading of the above, and immediately after the reading of the Committee on Ways and Means, the following occurred:

Mr. BAILEY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my attention was diverted for a moment and I did not hear all of the names just read. Does that last assignment include the name of the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Wheeler?

The SPEAKER. It does not.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT RICHARD P. BLAND.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the delegation of which I am a member, I announce to the House the death of the Hon. RICHARD P. BLAND, long a Representative in Congress from the State of Missouri and elected a member of this House. His death occurred at his home, near Lebanon, Mo., on the 15th of last June. At a later date we shall ask that a time be set apart for paying suitable tribute to his high character and memory. At present I ask the adoption of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. RICHARD P. BLAND, long a Representative in Congress from the State of Missouri and a member-elect of this body.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be communicated to the Senate, and that, as a special mark of our high regard for the deceased and out of reverence for his memory, the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and accordingly the House (at 1 o'clock and 4 minutes) adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Catherine Metz, administratrix of estate of Jacob Metz, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for providing accommodations for post-office inspectors in the custom-house and post-office building at Cincinnati, Ohio—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for fireproof outbuildings for the Bureau of

Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for the renovation of the plumbing and drainage system of the post-office and court-house building, Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation to complete the post-office building at Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for the buildings at the immigrant station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for additional sum to complete the post-office and custom-house building at Kansas City, Mo.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for an extension of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for new boilers, etc., in the Treasury building—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for increased rent for temporary building for post-office at Chicago, Ill.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for new plumbing in the Treasury building—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication from the Supervising Architect, submitting estimates of appropriation for the custom-house and post-office building at St. Louis, Mo.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting report of Hon. Samuel J. Barrows on crimes, misdemeanors, and penalties in the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a letter from the commissioner to revise and codify the criminal laws of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 4600) to authorize the construction by the Wadley and Mount Vernon Railroad Company of a bridge across the Oconee River, in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 4601) to fix the time for the convening of Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 4602) to authorize the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Reno and Fort Sill military reservations in the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 4603) to establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. MUDD (by request): A bill (H. R. 4604) to amend the charter of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 4605) to erect a custom-house and post-office building in the city of Paris, State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 4606) to authorize a one-story addition to the post-office at Newark, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 4607) to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEWART of New York: A bill (H. R. 4608) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public build-

ing thereon at Schenectady, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BULL: A bill (H. R. 4609) providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the Third light-house district, with headquarters at Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 4610) to regulate the collection of special liquor taxes for the sale of intoxicants—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4611) to secure the right of homestead entry to certain citizens—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4612) to amend section 878 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4613) to provide for the permanent improvement of Upper White River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EPES: A bill (H. R. 4614) for the improvement of the Appomattox River, Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4615) to revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 4616) repealing the provisions of the desert-land act requiring cash payment for desert lands, and providing for the payment in desert-land entries of the same fees now required in the case of homestead entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 4617) to grant a pension to officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the Union Army in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BABCOCK: A bill (H. R. 4618) for the establishment of a food bureau in the Department of Agriculture, and for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of foods in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate commerce therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 4619) for the relief of the Pottawatomie and other Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring the American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring the free coinage of silver—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring the free-homestead bill—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Fort Sherman, Idaho—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring an amendment to the homestead and desert-land act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, favoring the improving of the Columbia and Snake rivers and their tributaries—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4620) granting a pension to Henry L. Reger, of Connellsville, Pa.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4621) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Calvin T. Holmes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4622) to correct the military record of William F. Magee, of Uniontown, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 4623) for the relief of Catherine Burger, widow of Thomas Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 4624) granting a pension to Ethan A. Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4625) granting a pension to James M. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4626) granting a pension to John L. Branson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4627) granting a pension to Rachel M. Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4628) to remove the charge of desertion against Marion M. Barton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4629) granting an increase of pension to R. J. Petty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4630) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Huff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 4631) for the relief of James Erwin, of McBee Landing, Marion County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4632) for relief of James Erwin, of McBee, Marion County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4633) for the relief of John Calvin Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4634) for the relief of the estate of Henry C. Toms, deceased, late of Monroe County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURKE of Texas (by request): A bill (H. R. 4635) to quiet the titles of certain lands in the State of Mississippi, and for the relief of the estate of Eli Ayres, deceased—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York: A bill (H. R. 4636) to grant a pension to Rebecca A. Heimstreet—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4637) for the relief of Daniel Craver, Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 4638) to correct the naval record by inserting the name of Jacob A. Krieg for that of Charles Hart, and to remove the charge of desertion against said Jacob A. Krieg—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4639) to remove the charge of desertion from Edward Wesner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4640) for the relief of the heirs of Stephen Staley, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. S. A. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 4641) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Boyle, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 4642) to increase the pension of James T. Holt, of Moundsville, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FARIS: A bill (H. R. 4643) increasing pension of Isaac N. Adams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4644) for the relief of Jacob Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4645) to increase the pension of Robert M. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES: A bill (H. R. 4646) to present to the city of Nashville, State of Tennessee, the opening or first gun fired in the recent war of the United States with Spain from the gunboat *Nashville*, the mayor and city council having, by resolution regularly passed, agreed to "receive and hold it as a sacred trust and zealously keep and care for it that it may, as a monument of past valor and heroism, inspire our people with a higher idea of liberty and incite them to patriotic deeds in war and in peace"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 4647) granting a pension to Sarah Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 4648) granting a pension to William G. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4649) granting a pension to William Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4650) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Parrish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4651) granting a pension to Mrs. Emily Alder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4652) granting a pension to Charles Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4653) granting a pension to August Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4654) granting a pension to Simon Van Der Vaart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEDGE: A bill (H. R. 4655) granting pension to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 4656) for the relief of Henry Crangle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACK: A bill (H. R. 4657) granting a pension to Mrs. Laura S. Pontious, of Dayton, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 4658) to pension Anna Hering—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KERR: A bill (H. R. 4659) to correct the military record of Collin P. Leiter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 4660) to correct the military record of Frederic E. Fiske—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4661) for the relief of Edward

Hounsom, of Glenwood, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4662) for the relief of the Catholic Church at Macon, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 4663) to amend the records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4664) to amend the records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LYBRAND: A bill (H. R. 4665) granting a pension to George E. Reid, Company C, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4666) granting a pension to Julia A. Coughlin, widow of Owen Coughlin, Company F, One hundred and thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4667) granting a pension to Sarah E. Helpman, late matron of the hospital of the Seventh Veteran Reserve Corps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 4668) authorizing the placing of the name of Joseph Hooker Wood upon the retired list of the United States Army with the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4669) to grant a pension to William D. Humbard, of Coahulla, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4670) to correct the muster in of Capt. James H. Galbraith, late captain Company I, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4671) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of George W. Flinn, late private, Company C, Fifth Tennessee Regiment, and of Company D, First Tennessee Artillery Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 4672) granting a pension to James W. Boden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4673) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Standley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4674) granting an increase of pension to William Connell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 4675) to recognize the rank and restate the pension of Robert H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4676) for the relief of Frank E. Williams, of Hillsfork, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEYER of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 4677) for the relief of the heirs of Pierre Sauvé—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 4678) granting a pension to James W. Edwards—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4679) granting a pension to Micager Philpot—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4680) correcting military record of Jesse L. Meeks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4681) granting a pension to Elizabeth Keiff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 4682) for the relief of Bvt. Col. Thomas P. O'Reilly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4683) for the relief of John G. Rose—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4684) for the relief of Emma R. Rusling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4685) granting a pension to Abbie L. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARCE of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4686) for the relief of J. A. Ware—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 4687) to correct the record of Daniel W. Andrews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 4688) to remove the charge of desertion against Lewis Jenkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 4689) granting an increase of pension to James Nutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 4690) for the relief of the estate of William Johnson, deceased, late of Dallas County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 4691) granting an increase of pension to Philo S. Bartow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4692) granting a pension to Jane E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 4693) for the relief of Sarah E. E. Perine, widow and administratrix of William Perine, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 4694) granting a pension to Mary Scovil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4695) granting a pension to Alice Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4696) granting an increase of pension to Ruthven W. Houghton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4697) granting an increase of pension to William C. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4698) granting an increase of pension to John C. Fitnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4699) granting a pension to Irene E. Burghardt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4700) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 4701) to correct the military record of Milo A. Lucas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4702) to correct the military record of Harlow M. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4703) to correct the military record of Charles Graham, alias Charles Gregg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4704) granting a pension to Phebe S. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4705) granting a pension to Julia A. Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4706) granting a pension to Mystic L. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4707) granting a pension to Mrs. H. J. Huntington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4708) granting a pension to Richard Dobson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4709) granting a pension to Alvin D. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4710) for the relief of Josephus Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4711) granting a pension to Lucy Keller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4712) granting a pension to Henry Knoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4713) granting a pension to Jerry Lyke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4714) granting a pension to Mary A. Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOMPKINS: A bill (H. R. 4715) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John W. Terwilliger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATERS: A bill (H. R. 4716) to remove charge of desertion against Silas B. Root—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4717) to increase the pension of Richard Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A resolution (H. Res. 48) relative to an assistant clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A resolution (H. Res. 49) relative to the death of Hon. Richard P. Bland.

By Mr. LORIMER: A resolution (H. Res. 50) relative to the appointment of P. L. Coultry, the acting assistant foreman of the folding room, and for payment for such service—to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, and referred as follows:

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Daniel Carver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of W. H. Webster, of Lansingburg, N. Y.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petition of M. H. Dempsey and others, Christian Endeavorers, favoring the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Paper to accompany House bill No. 3013, granting a pension to Theodore Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Jacob A. Krieg—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, testimony relative to the removal of the charge of desertion from the military record of Albert Boker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOX: Resolutions of North Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, asking for increase of pay of chaplains in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the brewing industry of the United States, asking for a reduction of the tax upon fermented liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of ———— to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Josiah Standley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Capt. James H. Galbreath—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2889, to remove the charge of desertion against George W. Flinn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARCE of Missouri: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of J. A. Ware—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS: Papers to accompany House bill for the removal of the charge of desertion against John Levingne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany House bill placing Nora Stokes on the pension rolls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: Petition of 168 citizens of Monroe County, Ill., for the permanent improvement of the harbor of the Mississippi River at Harrisonville, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Petitions of citizens and surfmen of St. Joseph, Mich., relative to increase of pay and length of service of life-saving crews on lakes—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Petitions of W. J. Parker and others, of Bogota, N. J., and Charles Burrows and others, of Rutherford, N. J., for the reclassification of the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Petitions, etc., against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts as a Representative from Utah were laid on the Clerk's desk, and severally referred to the Special Committee on the B. H. Roberts Case, as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Home Missionary Society of Calvary Church, New York; also, resolutions of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

By Mr. ACHESON: Petitions of Isaac T. Crouch and others, of Thomas Station; J. P. Jordan and others, of McDonald; J. T. Russell and others, of New Salem, and Charles H. Pidgeon and others, of Cannonsburg, Pa.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petitions of Christian Endeavorers of Paola, Kans.; citizens of Ottawa, Iowa, and others, in the State of Kansas.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolution of the Nebraska Christian Endeavor Union, Omaha, Nebr.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petitions of Anna Sparks and others, H. F. Rose and others, and George C. Cowan and others, of the First Congressional district of Michigan.

By Mr. FOX: Resolutions of North Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Chicago, Ill.; D. S. Miller and others, of Hillsboro, Ohio.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Petition of F. M. Lawson and others, of Fall River, Mass.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Unionville, Conn., and W. O. Turner and others, of Hebron, Conn.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of Mrs. L. F. Culmer and other women of Warren County, Ohio.

By Mr. JACK: Petitions of the United Presbyterian Church, Glade Run Presbyterian Church, and Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dayton, Pa.; Convention of Christian People of Leechburg, Pa.; Ministerial Association of Indiana County; Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Armstrong County; Presbytery of Kittanning, and Presbyterian Church of Baxter, Pa., and citizens of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. LACEY: Petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of What Cheer, Iowa.

By Mr. MAHON: Petition of citizens of East Waterford, Pa.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of Isaac N. Kimbrough, of Mitchell, Ind., and others.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petitions of Charles T. Mack, of Sterling, Ill., and others.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: Petition of Sarah P. Moreland and 10 other women of Everett, Mass.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Columbia City, Ind.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: Petition of E. M. McMillin and others, of Adrian, Mich.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Petition of 46 voters of the Eleventh Congressional district of Iowa.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petitions of missionary societies of various churches and citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.